

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXI.—NEW SERIES, No. 842.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18, 1861.

PRICE UNSTAMPED .. 3d.
STAMPED 6d.

EDUCATION in SCARBOROUGH.

The Rev. G. D. BARTLET, M.A., begs to intimate to Parents and Guardians of youth that he intends to OPEN a BOARDING SCHOOL in Scarborough, Yorkshire, after Christmas next, to be conducted on the same system as that adopted in the best schools in Edinburgh. The special aim of the school will be to afford a course of tuition best adapted for the preparation of Young Gentlemen, either for efficiently occupying commercial spheres, or entering on a more advanced stage of study at any of the Universities.

The moral training of the Pupils will be an object of constant solicitude and care.

In order to secure thoroughness in every department, Assistant Masters will co-operate with the Principal.

Terms, from Forty to Forty-five Guineas per annum.

Further particulars, with Testimonials and Prospectuses, will be furnished by the Rev. R. Bagnall, Westborough Lodge, Scarborough, until the opening of the School.

REFERRERS.

The Rev. R. Bagnall, Scarborough.
The Rev. J. Parsons, York.
The Rev. R. Bruce, M.A., Huddersfield.
The Rev. Eustace R. Conder, M.A., Leeds.
The Rev. Wm. M'Kerrow, D.D., Manchester.
The Rev. John Eadie, D.D., LL.D., Glasgow.
The Rev. P. M'Dowall, M.A., Alloa, Scotland.
A. B. Shand, Esq., Advocate, Queen-street, Edinburgh.
W. P. Adams, Esq., M.P., Blair Adam, N.B.
The Rev. John Edmonds, D.D., 2, Leigh Villas, Hamilton-place, London.

AMERICAN SLAVERY and the PRESENT CRISIS.

GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq. (late M.P. Tower Hamlets), will deliver an ORATION on the above subject at SURREY CHAPEL, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, 1861.

The Rev. NEWMAN HALL, LL.B., will take the Chair at Eight o'clock.

Tickets, 6d. each: Reserved Seats, 1s.; to be had of Mr. Worley, next Elephant and Castle; Mr. Purvis, 212, Blackfriars-road; Mr. Russell, Account-Book Manufacturer, Cannon-street; and of the Chapel Keeper. Early application is requested.

COLONY OF 1,000 NONCONFORMISTS, NEW ZEALAND.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Heads of families and others, intending to join the above movement, are informed that application for enrolment should be made on or before the last day of the year. On and after January 1, 1862, extra expenses will be incurred.

A second periodical report is now ready, detailing past successes and future plans. The first report, with prospectus, may be had by inclosing stamp to Mr. Brame, Hon. Sec., 24, Waterloo-street, Birmingham.

N.B.—Those eligible for membership are capitalists, small farmers, and tradesmen; also, agricultural labourers and skilled mechanics. Cheap passage rates. Free grants of land. Pioneers sent to prepare the way.

TEN THOUSAND POOR BLIND PEOPLE earnestly APPEAL for AID.

CHRISTIAN BLIND RELIEF SOCIETY.

Instituted 1845.

The Committee of this Society earnestly APPEAL for AID to enable them to increase the number of pensioners to 1,000 before the close of 1861. There are at present nearly 300 on the funds.

The mode of administering relief is by pensions of half-a-crown per week, which the Society is desirous of extending, regardless of creed or denomination, to every blind person of good moral character, who shall possess the necessary qualifications—blindness and want.

SUBSCRIPTIONS or DONATIONS will be received by the London and Westminster Bank, and its branches; or by H. E. Gurney, Esq. (Overend, Gurney, and Co.), Lombard-street; John Gurney Fry, Esq., 14, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate.

Reports and all information may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Mr. Cox, 100, Borough-road, S.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERLOCK HILL.

For Children of both Sexes, and from any part of the Kingdom.

2,083 Children have been admitted; 769 since 1847.

281 are now in the schools.

63 have been received during the present year.

The next Election will occur in April. Forms to fill up for Candidates to be had on application.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Office, 31, Ludgate-hill, E.C., London.

CONTRIBUTIONS are greatly needed and very earnestly solicited to enable the Committee to receive a larger number of Orphans. The recent alterations afford room for 400 altogether.

THE NEW ZEALAND INVESTMENT COMPANY.

78, Lombard-street, and 14, Cornhill, London.

Capital, 100,000*l.*, with power of increase, in Shares of 10*l.* each.

The object of this Company is to bring within the reach of Capitalists here the large returns obtainable for money invested in the Colony of New Zealand.

The funds will be employed in the purchase of Lands and Sheep Stations, and similar investments of a safe character.

Application for Shares to be made to John Muir, Managing Director, at the Office of the Company, accompanied by remittance for the amount applied for, as the whole Capital is to be called up at once.

TO WOOLLEN and LINEN DRAPERS.—

An experienced HAND is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT in a good Country House, or to Manage a Branch Concern.

Address, A. Z., City News Rooms, London.

DRAPERY BUSINESS for DISPOSAL.

well situated in a large town, about thirty miles from London. The returns for many years have averaged 4,700*l.* annually.

Address, S. A. E., 14, Little Barlow-street, Marylebone, London.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—

WANTED, an APPRENTICE for the COUNTING HOUSE, and one for the Drapery Branch of a large establishment in the country.

Apply, by letter, stating age, with reference of respectability, and specimen of handwriting, to Mr. Thomas White, Union-street, Aldershot.

A DRAPER, of middle age, thoroughly

conversant with business matters, having lately relinquished a business on account of severe family bereavement, is desirous to MEET with an ENGAGEMENT as MANAGER of a CONCERN, or CONFIDENTIAL CLERK. References given of the highest respectability.

Address, Mercator, Manor Farm, Chalgrove, Tetworth, Oxon.

PLAIN COOK WANTED.—WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, at Baywater, a respectable YOUNG WOMAN from the country, as COOK, in a family where only a Cook and a Housemaid are kept. No one need apply with less than one year's character.

Address, stating age, and wages required, to P. P., Porchester Library, Queen's-road, Baywater, W.

WANTED, THREE SERVANTS, immediately

after Christmas, at the Commercial School, Cranford Hall, near Hounslow. An Active, Confidential FEMALE as HOUSEMAID, and to take charge of the pupils' apparel. A Strong, well-qualified LAUNDRY-MAID, and a clean, active PLAIN COOK.

WANTED, by the Advertiser, age Thirty,

a SITUATION of a confidential or responsible nature, at a moderate salary. Is well acquainted with the routine of general business. Highly satisfactory references as to character and respectability.

Address, N. R., "Nonconformist" Office.

WANTED, at the commencement of the New

Year, a GOVERNESS, to educate FOUR CHILDREN, under Twelve years of age. She must possess ability to give instruction in every branch of a solid English education, and also in Music, Singing, French, and Drawing. None but Nonconformists need apply.

Address, J. B., South Cheriton Cottage, near Wincaton, Somerset.

A CERTIFICATED, experienced, successful

TEACHER seeks ENGAGEMENT. Can teach Latin, French, &c. References and testimonials excellent.

Address, Justitia, "Nonconformist" Office, 25, Bouverie-street, E.C.

THE REV. T. E. FULLER, of Lewes,

Sussex, wishes to RECEIVE a FEW PUPILS into his Family to BOARD and EDUCATE, after the Christmas Vacation.

His residence has been purposely chosen on account of its healthy situation, being built on a dry chalk soil, within six miles of the sea.

SOUTH COAST.—A HOME for TWO

YOUNG LADIES requiring maternal care combined with educational advantages. The domestic arrangements are strictly those of a superior private family. References to ministers and Christian friends. Terms moderate.

Address, Alpha, Paignton, Torquay.

BOARDING SCHOOL for TRADESMEN'S

SONS, Rochford, Essex. Principal—Mr. G. FOSTER. Charge, 20*l.* per annum.

Circulars at Mr. H. F. Hooton's, 31, Bush-lane, Cannon-street.

MILL-HILL SCHOOL, near Hendon, N.W.,

will RE-OPEN WEDNESDAY, January 29, 1862.

Applications for admission or Prospectuses to the Rev. Dr. Hurdall, Head Master, or the Rev. Thomas Ross, at the School.

FOREST HOUSE SCHOOL, Woodford

Wells, N.E.

Mr. SYKES has VACANCIES for PUPILS at Christmas, and will be happy to forward his Prospectus, with references.

Pupils have passed with credit the London Matriculation and the First Class Examination at the College of Preceptors.

THE HOME SCHOOL, DOVER.

The Rev. MARTIN REED, LL.D., assisted by resident and other Masters, RECEIVES a Select and Limited Number of PUPILS.

Dr. R. endeavours to combine the careful formation of Character with the highest degree of Mental and Physical Culture.

CRANFORD HALL—COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

Mr. VERNEY begs respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that in consequence of the increasing requirements of his Establishment he has REMOVED his SCHOOL from SLOUGH to very superior premises, known as CRANFORD HALL, near HOUNSLOW, Middlesex.

A Circular forwarded upon application.

September, 1861.

DISSENTERS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, TAUNTON.

PRINCIPAL—REV. W. H. GRIFFITH, M.A., assisted by Six Resident Masters.

The course of instruction in this Institution constitutes a thorough preparation for Professional and Commercial pursuits.

Special attention is paid to the Moral and Religious Education of the Pupils.

Further particulars may be obtained by application to the Principal or the Secretary, Rev. J. S. Underwood, Taunton.

SURREY-STREET, NORWICH.

Mrs. LINCOLNE, and her Sister, Mrs. A. BOARDMAN, beg to inform their friends that the duties of the Establishment will be resumed, MONDAY, Jan. 27. Music, German, and Drawing, are taught by experienced and efficient Masters, and great care is bestowed upon the acquisition of a correct and conversational knowledge of the French language. The house is well situated, airy, and commodious, and nothing is neglected that can promote the health and comfort of the Pupils.

References are kindly permitted to the Rev. John Alexander, Norwich; the Rev. Andrew Reed, B.A., London; the Rev. William Brock, London; the Dowager Lady Buxton, Northrepps Hall, Norfolk; Andrew Johnstone, Esq., Halesworth; H. Harvey, Esq., 43, Canonbury-square, Islington; W. Bickham, Esq., Manchester; W. Prentice, Esq., Stowmarket; and to the Parents of the Pupils.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Next

Monday, at Three and half-past Seven, second of three New Lectures by Professor J. H. PEPER, F.R.S., A.M., F.R.I.C.E., entitled "THE IRON AGE," and the Science of the Armstrong, Whitworth, and other Rifled Guns, illustrated with experiments, also with pictures, diagrams, and photographs, shown by the Oxy-Hydrogen Light on the largest scale. 2nd, Entirely New Series of DISSOLVING VIEWS, with Descriptive Lectures, by James D. MALCOLM, Esq., illustrating the Navies, Dockyards, and Iron-clad War Steamers, the "Warrior" and "La Gloire" of England and France, copied from the drawings of J. L. PICKERING, Esq., whose delineations of war ships, as are now well known, N.B.—Great preparations are being made for the Christmas Holiday entertainments.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE

SOCIETY, No. 1, King William-street, London, &c.

Established in the year 1834.

Committees in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

Agents throughout India.

The last Annual Reduction of Premium amounted to Forty-five per cent., so that a person being assured for 1,000*l.* at the age of Thirty is now paying 18*l.* 7*l.* 7*l.* instead of 24*l.* 6*l.* 4*l.*

INVESTED CAPITAL UPWARDS OF 750,000*l.*

M. E. IMPEY, Secretary.

THE SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

HEAD OFFICE—9, ST. ANDREW-SQUARE, EDINBURGH, IS NOW,

IN ANNUAL REVENUE AND EXTENT OF BUSINESS, THE LARGEST MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE IN THE WORLD.

I.—BONUS SYSTEM.

The LAST BONUS for the Seven years ending December, 1859, yielded Additions on the Sum Assured of from 1*l.* 1*l.* 6*l.* on the most recent Policies, up to 3*l.* 6*l.* per cent. per annum on the oldest Policies, which was equal, on an average, to from 50*l.* per cent. to 107*l.* per cent. of the Seven Premiums paid, and was one of the largest bonuses ever declared by any Insurance Company.

II.—CASH VALUE OF POLICIES PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

CASH VALUE is allowed at any time from the issue of a Policy on a strictly equitable scale, by which neither retiring nor remaining Members are benefited at the expense of the other.

III.—FUNDS AND REVENUE.

INVESTED FUNDS .. £3,700,000 | ANNUAL REVENUE .. £430,000

LOCAL AGENTS.

Major R. S. Ridge, 49, Pall-mall.

Benton Seely, Bookseller, Islington-green.

Robertson and White, Accountants, 4, Princes-street, City.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

PROPOSALS LODGED AT THE HEAD OFFICE, OR WITH ANY OF THE AGENTS, BEFORE 31ST DECEMBER, WILL SECURE PARTICIPATION IN THE ABOVE ADVANTAGES, AND ALSO ONE BONUS MORE THAN PROPOSALS OF LATER DATE.

HUGH M'KEAN, CENTRAL AGENT.

London, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, Cornhill, Nov., 1861.

THE FAMILY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
Are ready to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for AGENCIES from Dissenting Ministers and Sunday-School Teachers throughout the kingdom, upon special terms, which may be made very advantageous by a small amount of exertion.
For full particulars, address J. G. Stratton, Secretary, Chief Office, Moorgate-street Chambers, Moorgate-street, City, London, E.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

DIRECTORS.
JOHN GOVER, Esq., Chairman.
R. J. MILLAR, Esq., Vice-Chairman.
Benham, A., Esq.
Bennett, C., Esq.
Bunnell, P., Esq.
Burge, G. W., Esq.
Burton, J. R., Esq.
Gardiner, R. W., Esq.
Groser, W., Esq.
Lewis, G. C., Esq.
Pratt, Daniel, Esq.
Sanders, J., Esq.

AUDITORS.
Adams, C. J., Esq. | Saltor, E., Esq.

BANKERS.
UNION BANK OF LONDON (Temple Bar Branch.)

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. WATSON and SONS.

SURVEYOR.—THOMAS TURNER, Esq.

PHYSICIAN.—E. HEADLAM GREENHOW, M.D.

SURGEON.—JOHN MANN, Esq.

In this Company security and economy are combined. The Accumulated Fund is 193,000*l.*; Annual Income, 68,176*l.* Policies granted for the whole life, payable at death or at a certain age.

Prompt payment to the representatives of deceased members. No claim disputed on merely technical grounds.

Claims already paid by the Company, 116,232*l.*

Information on all points connected with Life Assurance communicated immediately on application to

ALFRED LENCH SAUL, Secretary.

Office, 32, New Bridge-street London, E.C.

BRITISH EQUITABLE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At the Annual General Meeting, held on Thursday, March 21, 1861, at the Chief Office, 47 and 48, King William-street, London, E.C., the following Report was unanimously adopted.

The NEW BUSINESS effected by the Company in the last six years, is as follows:—

Years.	Policies Issued.	Amount Assured.
1 1855	1,370	£212,135
2 1856	970	143,134
3 1857	856	131,791
4 1858	802	137,257
5 1859	973	168,205
6 1860	1,152	188,634
Totals 6 years	6,123	£1,001,126

Thus the new business of 1860 exceeded the new business of 1855 by 170 Policies, assuring 30,978*l.*, and the new business of 1860 exceeds the new business of 1859 again by 180 Policies, assuring 20,429*l.*

The average yearly increase has thus been 1,030 New Policies, assuring 166,854*l.*

This satisfactory result shows the growth of public confidence in the Company, and it has been accomplished without increasing the Company's expenditure, and in one of the very worst years for Life Assurance of recent date; owing to a wet summer and bad harvest having impoverished the assuring classes.

The DEATH CLAIMS for the year 1860 have amounted to 3,733*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, a sum very much below that provided by the Tables, thus maintaining that low rate of mortality which has hitherto distinguished the Company, and indicating the skill and care with which the lives assured have been selected.

With the exception of the cost of some alterations at the Head Office, for the more convenient transaction of the Company's business, the expenditure of the Company would have shown a reduction as compared with last year, notwithstanding that the new business has been greater than that of any one of the last five years.

The PERIODICAL VALUATION has been made by the Actuary, and it appears that after setting aside an ample reserve to meet future expenses, as well as providing for every liability of the Company under its Policies and otherwise, and making a full allowance for bad debts, &c., there remains a surplus as follows:—From the non-participating business divisible by the Shareholders, 42*l.* 12*s.*, in addition to 117*l.* premiums received on Shares, and from the Mutual business, 7,410*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* available for the Policy-holders.

It is recommended that a reversionary bonus of 1*l.* per cent. per annum, from the date of the last division of profits, be declared on all policies for the whole of life, dated on or before December 31, 1858, and on other business entitled to participate in proportion, and that the remainder be carried to the next division of profits. Also that the premiums received on the Shares, with interest thereon, and the 42*l.* 12*s.* profits on the non-participating business, be capitalised, making altogether to the credit of the shareholders' profit account, 3,704*l.* 4*s.*; and that 2*s.* 4*d.* per share per annum be paid in addition to the original interest on each share, on which the first call has been fully paid up.

This will lay the foundation for an increased dividend at future triennial periods.

W. S. GOVER, Managing Director.

Persons wishing to participate in the Third Division of Profits must enter prior to December 1, 1861.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS AND FROM ANY CAUSE,

may be provided against by an Annual payment of £3 to the **RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,**

which secures 1,000*l.* at death by Accident, or 6*l.* weekly for injury.

NO EXTRA PREMIUM for VOLUNTEERS.

ONE PERSON in every TWELVE insured is injured yearly by accident.

£75,000

has been already paid as Compensation.

For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or at the Head Office, 64, Cornhill, (late 8, Old Broad-street).

Annual Income £40,000.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION.

W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

64, Cornhill, E.C., January, 1861.

TOOTH-ACHE. — HOWARD'S ENAMEL,

For stopping decayed teeth, however large the cavity. It is used in a soft state, without pressure or pain, and hardens into a white enamel. It remains in the tooth many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, and arresting the decay. Directions for use enclosed. Sold by all chemists and medicine vendors. Price 1*s.*

METROPOLITAN HAT COMPANY.

100, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street.

A Good French Silk Hat for 8*s.* 6*d.*, warranted to wear well. Try one. The best quality made (Light and Brilliant), 6*s.* 6*d.*

CRINOLINE.—LADIES will find THOMSON'S PATENT CROWN SKIRTS PERFECTION! and to prevent imitation or imposition, should see that they bear the Trade Mark (a Crown), and the name Thomson.

HEAL and SONS EIDER-DOWN QUILTS, from One Guinea to Ten Guineas. Also GOOSE-DOWN QUILTS, from 6*d.* to 24*d.* List of prices and sizes sent free by post. Heal and Son's Illustrated Catalogue of Bedsteads and a Priced List of Bedding, also sent post free.

190, Tottenham-court-road, W.

TO LADIES.

THE LARGEST STOCK in the WORLD, and the greatest variety of Horsehair Crinoline Petticoats are on show, from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 25*s.*

WILLIAM CARTER'S, 22, Ludgate-street, E.C.

EVERY NOVELTY in WATCHSPRING Paris and American Skeleton SKIRTS in White, Scarlet, and Magenta, at 6*d.* a spring; Ten Springs, 5*s.*; Twenty Springs, 10*s.*

WILLIAM CARTER'S, 22, Ludgate-street, E.C.

AN ENDLESS VARIETY of QUILTED PETTICOATS, in Llama Wool, Silk, Satin, and Elder down; also a great Novelty in Quilted Plaid Silks are on view, from 8*s.* 6*d.* to 55*s.*, at

WILLIAM CARTER'S, 22, Ludgate-street, E.C.

NEW DESIGNS in FRONT-FASTENING

ELASTIC STAYS, BOJICES, &c., from 2*s.* 1*d.* to 21*s.* Family and Nursing Stays, Belts, &c., 7*s.* 6*d.* to 30*s.*

N.B. Engravings and Price Lists post free.

WILLIAM CARTER'S, 22, Ludgate-street, E.C.

AUTUMN and WINTER CLOTHING.

ALL the NEW FASHIONS for the AUTUMN and WINTER SEASON of 1861 are now on view at the extensive establishments of

LAWRENCE HYAM,

CITY—36, GRACECHURCH-STREET,

WEST-END—189 and 190, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, LONDON.

LAWRENCE HYAM, while offering his grateful thanks to his numerous Friends for the extensive and continued support bestowed on him during the long Summer Season of 1861, would respectfully solicit attention to his MAGNIFICENT STOCK of GARMENTS specially purchased for the present AUTUMN and WINTER SEASONS.

The Most Novel Designs and Fashions have been adopted. The Stock consists of WINTER OVERCOATS and CAPES of every material, varying in price from 21*s.* to 63*s.*

WINTER UNDER-COATS, from 16*s.* 6*d.* to 42*s.*

WINTER TROUSERS, " 10*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.*

WINTER WAISTCOATS, " 6*s.* 6*d.* to 14*s.*

All made from the Newest and Choicest Fabrics.

LAWRENCE HYAM would remark that the Garments manufactured by him are materially different, and very superior to those sold at ordinary ready-made clothiers'. His aim is, that every Garment he sells should be of as good a material, as well and durably made, and to fit as well as if made to measure, added to which a great saving in price is effected.

LAWRENCE HYAM would also call attention to his JUVENILE and YOUTHS' CLOTHING, either for School or Dress wear, and adapted for every age. It consists of the largest and most varied stock in the world.

LAWRENCE HYAM has been long famed in the department of Youths' Clothing.

A general List of Prices, and Instructions for Self-measurement, can be had on application, or sent post-free to any part of the United Kingdom. Observe the numbers and addresses as above.

THE UNITED STATES FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

THOS. A. COMSTOCK, Agent, 457, Oxford-street.

The simplest, most effective, durable, and reliable Sewing Machine in use. These machines are superior for their mechanical adaptation, making a beautiful Stitch, and peculiarly suited for family use. Purchasers are invited to examine. No danger of breaking needle or deranging machine.

Plain Top, £7, all complete: Moulding Top, £7 10*s.*, all complete.

Full instructions given with every Machine, each of which is guaranteed.

H. H. Bishop's Patent.

WHEATSTONE'S HARMONIUMS

(English), in solid oak cases, manufactured by them, have the full compass of keys, are of the best quality of tone, best workmanship and material, and do not require tuning.

New Patent, five octaves, from CC, double pedals 6*s.*

(The best and cheapest Harmonium made.)

With One Stop, oak case (reduced price)..... 9

Piccolo Piano Model, One Stop polished (unique

wind indicator)..... 10

(With soft and distinct tones, and projecting fingerboard.)

With Two Stops, one set and a-half of vibrators

(polished case)..... 12

(The extra upper half set of vibrators adds wonder-

fully to the effect of the treble, and produces a

beautiful diapason-like quality of sound.)

With Three Stops, large size, organ tones (polished

case)..... 15

With Five Stops, two sets of vibrators, ditto..... 22

With Eight Stops, two sets of vibrators, ditto..... 24

With Ten Stops, three sets of vibrators, ditto..... 30

(The best and most effective instrument made.)

For particular description of the above, and other Harmoniums in rosewood and mahogany cases, see Messrs. Wheat-

stone and Co.'s Illustrated Catalogue, which may be had of them gratis and post free on application.

The only Exhibition Prize Medalist for Harmoniums, 1851.

An Extensive Assortment of French Harmoniums by Alex-

andre (including all the latest improvements) at prices from 5 guineas to 150 guineas.

Wheatstone and Co., Inventors and Patentees of the Con-

certina, 30, Conduit-street, Regent-street, London.

The Original Manufacturers and Importers of Harmoniums.

KIRKLESS-HALL COLLIERIES, Wigan.—Best Orrell Coal, a first-class drawing-room coal, nowhere else sold, 22*s.* per ton; best Cannel, 30*s.* per ton. Depôts, Camden and Kensington; Chief Office, 6, Strand, Charing-cross, W.C.

COALS, 25*s.*—DIXON'S BEST SCREENED.—Pure unmixed Hottuns, Stewarts, Haswell, or Tees. Immediate purchases recommended, as Coals will not be cheaper. PROVIDENCE WHARF, Belvidere-road, Lambeth. Established 1820.

COALS, 25*s.*—Best screened.—E. and W STURGE, Bridge Wharf, City-road.

Seconds: 25*s.* Bakers' Coals. 19*s.*
Silkstone 22*s.* 18*s.*
Welsh (smokeless) and other Steam Coals.

COALS.—Best Sunderland, 24*s.*; Newcastle or Hartlepool, 23*s.*; best Silkstone, 21*s.*; Clay Cross, 20*s.*; Coke, per chaldron, 16*s.*

B. HIBBERDINE, Sussex and Union Wharfs, Regent's-park; Chief Offices: 169 and 236, Tottenham-court-road.

COALS.—Best Coals only.—COCKERELL and Co.'s price is now 25*s.* per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty—13, Cornhill, E.C.; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, E.C.; Eaton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Fimlico, S.W.; and Sunderland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.

COALS.—By SCREW STEAMERS, and RAILWAY.—HIGBURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—No Travellers or Agents employed.—LEA and CO'S PRICE for HETTON, HASWELL, and LAMBTON'S WALLSEND, the best House Coal in the world, direct from the Collieries by screw steamers, is 24*s.* per ton (do not pay more under any pretext); Hartlepool, 23*s.*; small, 11*s.* Inland, by Railway:—Silkstone, first class, 22*s.*; second-class, 21*s.*; Clay Cross, 22*s.* and 19*s.*; Barnsley, 19*s.*; Hartley, 17*s.* 6*d.* Net cash. Delivered, screened, to any part of London. All orders direct to LEA and CO'S, Chief Offices, North London Railway Stations, Highbury, Islington, or Kingsland.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' GENUINE MUSTARD.

Dr. Hassell, in his report on Taylor Brothers' Genuine Mustard, says:—"I find this Mustard perfectly genuine, and of superior quality, possessing a delicate flavour, and much pungency."

Sold by all Grocers and Oilmen.

PIANOFORTES EXTRAORDINARY at

MOORE and MOORE'S 104, Bishopsgate-street Within. These are first class Pianos of rare excellence: possessing exquisite improvements recently applied, and which effect a grand, pure, and beautiful quality of tone that stands unrivalled. Prices from eighteen guineas. First-class Pianos for hire, with easy terms of purchase.

JOHN GOSNELL and CO'S

CHERRY TOOTH-PASTE is greatly superior to any Tooth-powder, gives the Teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Sold by all chemists and perfumers throughout the kingdom. Price 1*s.* 6*d.* per pot.

Manufactory, 12, Three King-court, Lombard-street, London.

DR. DE JONGH'S

(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXI.—NEW SERIES, No. 842.]

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

AN IRISH VIEW OF CHURCH ESTABLISHMENTS.

A LETTER from a clergyman (if we correctly interpret his own language) signed "Philip Henry Good," and dated from Dublin, will be found in another part of our present number. It criticises the letter of Professor Goldwin Smith, which we copied from the *Daily News* a fortnight ago, and it opens up both to Lord Stanley, to Mr. Smith, and to the British public, "the true end and purpose of an Establishment." By addressing his letter to us, Mr. Good seems to take for granted that the Oxford Professor of Modern History is a "constant reader" of the *Nonconformist*—an assumption which, flattering as it may be to ourselves, we are unfortunately not in a position to substantiate, and on which, moreover, our doubts preponderate. We cannot guarantee Mr. Good that his letter will attract the notice of Mr. Smith—we are not at all sure that if it do, it will be considered one which demands an answer—and we very much question whether, even if Mr. Smith thought fit to write a reply, he would select the columns of this journal for its publication. Under these circumstances, we hope Mr. Good will not deem us intrusive, if we venture to comment upon his somewhat singular effusion, not with any ambition to come between him and his elected antagonist, but merely to preclude the probable alternative of his discovery dropping from the public view without eliciting a remark of any kind.

Mr. Good commences by sending Lord Stanley and his critic back to history—a quiet sarcasm which, no doubt, a Regius Professor of History will appreciate at its true worth—and, in his defence of Church Establishments, he deems it indispensable to take a look at the period "when" he says, "Christianity, armed with nothing but the majesty of truth, and under the guidance of the Comforter that was to lead into all truth, began, by the simple power of the grace of Christ working in her, to lead captive in bloodless triumph the kings of the earth, and to bind her nobles in fetters, not of iron, but of love, the Jewish and Pagan priesthood succumbed, and their altars were thrown down." We are glad to perceive that this reverend gentleman has got a true idea in his head, even though he be somewhat at fault in giving to it a clear expression. We believe with him that the Jewish and Pagan priesthoods were overcome, and their altars thrown down, by the force of Christianity, when her weapons were exclusively spiritual, and when she consistently repudiated those which were carnal. Had she been suffered to pursue her own beneficent mission in her own way, we should have anticipated for her larger triumphs, and for the human race a history much less chequered with crime and stained with misery, than that which we are now compelled to accept. Mr. Good, however, if we rightly understand him, of which we are by no means sure, would have anticipated nothing of the kind. "Then" says he, "arose another order of priesthood that knew not Jesus . . . then began the mystery of iniquity to work. . . . So the world, prostrate

at the foot of Rome, was deluded, the nations enslaved, religious and political freedom destroyed, and spiritual life all but extinct."

Mr. Good is not aware that his rather grandiose diction might lead his reader to the conclusion that all these evils became developed when Christianity was armed with nothing but the majesty of truth, and relied simply on the guidance of the Comforter that was to lead into all truth. We will do him the justice to suppose that it was not his purpose, in calling attention to the triumphant working of pure, unworldly, spiritual Christianity, to suggest that it all issued at last in a miserable failure. By the word "then," we imagine him to mean, not "then," but "afterwards." But if such be his meaning, he ought to have given us a glimpse of what had occurred meanwhile. Our reading of ecclesiastical history would remind us that previously to the rise of the Papacy, Constantine the Great had allied the Western Church with the Imperial throne, had endowed her with vast estates, and invested her bishops and clergy with temporal honours and privileges—and that it was to this unseemly alliance that the rapid growth of episcopal ambition, and its culmination in the Papacy, are to be ascribed. This appears to us to be the true lesson taught us by the humiliating history of those times.

Coming down to mediæval ages, Mr. Good tells us that "when the Papacy was strongest, national churches, as such, scarcely had any existence," and "hence, even before the Reformation, those countries most noted for their love of liberty never willingly acquiesced in the Pope and his ecclesiastics managing the temporal affairs of their Churches." That little word "hence" throws us once more into a mist. Does Mr. Good mean to say that out of the fact that national churches, as such, scarcely had any existence, arose the other fact that countries most attached to liberty would not put up with the meddling of the Pope with the temporalities of their Churches? If not, what signifies that "hence," in the connexion in which it stands? and what is his real meaning? Does he merely wish to tell us that even before the Reformation divided the creed of Western Christendom into Catholic and Protestant, national churches of the same faith with the Pope resented his attempts to get the management of their temporalities into his hands? If so, he has not been happy in his mode of expressing himself. But taking this as his meaning, we have yet to ask what it proves? To our minds it presents only this fact, that church temporalities, as they are called—that is, the estates, dignities, immunities, and status which the Civil Power assigns to the bishops and clergy of any country, have ever been the chief bone of contention, and that the shortest and wisest method of averting the danger of Papal encroachment, is not to increase the temptation by attaching supreme importance to the temporalities, but to remove it by withdrawing them altogether.

"This, then," says Mr. Good, "is the true end and purpose of an Establishment. It must ever, from its very position—be its government episcopal or anti-episcopal, be its creed Protestant or Catholic—be a safeguard of security to the laity of a country, against the designs of those who would wish on the one hand to submit the religious faith of a nation to the ambition of one man, and that man a foreigner—and it also checks the domineering tendencies of a native priesthood on the other." A very pretty theory—but is it supported by facts? Mr. Good confounds in his mind the faith of a nation and the political power and privilege with which that faith is allied in Established Churches. This comes out distinctly enough when he descends from generalities to particulars. He says Mr. Smith "forgets, or rather, does not consider that the very reason he assigns why the Church of Ireland must go, is its very stronghold. I mean the amazing preponderance of the Roman Catholic element in Ireland. And for this reason: The Irish Protestant feels that every day he is mixed up with a people who are alien to him in religion,

sentiments and sympathies." Mr. Good forgets that this was precisely the case with the early Christians who made the Jewish and Pagan priesthoods succumb under their spiritual zeal. "The immense majority who are opposed to him (three and a half to one is the proportion of the two creeds) not only differ from him, but would take from him his liberty if they dared." Well, that, too, was the lot to which the primitive Christians were exposed. But we are not told that the Papists, supposing them to cherish these designs, would be more able to carry their will into effect in the absence of an Establishment, than they are now that Protestants are, as Mr. Good describes them, "under the protection of the ægis of law." There is no question about withdrawing the State's protection from any religious body. The Protestants of Ireland would be quite as free to worship God in peace, without, as with, a Church Establishment. Their possession of that institution may increase their exposure to the angry passions of their ecclesiastical opponents, but it does nothing whatever for their personal freedom and security. These they owe to the Civil Power, and these they would continue to enjoy from the same source, if the Establishment, as such, were to cease to-morrow. Mr. Good must learn to distinguish between things that differ. State protection to all religions, and a State monopoly to one, are not things identical. Let the rev. gentleman study the question in the light of his Christian feeling and good sense, instead of in that of his anti-Papal terrors, and he will probably be led to very different conclusions from those which he has attempted to set forth in his letter to ourselves.

THE UNIVERSITIES SOUTH AFRICAN MISSION.—The latest news from Bishop Mackenzie and the Mission party in Central Africa states that they are quite well, and have settled down in the territory of a chief quite independent of the Portuguese.

THE MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOLS NEAR LANCING.—The Rev. C. P. Golightly has published a very damaging statement respecting the middle-class schools got up by the Rev. Mr. Woodard, at Hurstpierpoint, which Mr. Gladstone eulogised so highly the other day. He brings forward a number of facts and affidavits to prove that the practice of confession, and other Romish rites, are taught in the schools. Crucifixes and crosses are continually given to the boys.

LITURGICAL REVISION.—An influential meeting of the friends of Liturgical Revision was held last week at the Jaledonian Hotel, Adelphi, at which it was unanimously agreed that the meeting would not be satisfied with any measure for revision which did not directly aim at the relief of the consciences of the clergy and laity of the Church of England. It was also recommended that the friends of Liturgical Revision should subscribe to promote an extensive gratuitous circulation of the article in the *Edinburgh Review*, which has just been reprinted.

ANTI-MAYNOOTH CRUSADE IN DUBLIN.—A meeting of persons opposed to the endowment of Maynooth College was held on Monday evening at the Rotunda, at Dublin, for the purpose of hearing an exposition on the subject from Mr. Whalley, M.P. The Round Room was thronged to excess. The chair was taken by Sir Edward Grogan, Bart, M.P., who went into a history of the Maynooth endowment, contending that it was never meant to have been permanent, and that it ought to be repealed. He congratulated Mr. Whalley on having succeeded to the mission of Mr. Spooner—a mission which Mr. Whalley, he was sure, would devotedly and persistently fulfil. A petition to Parliament for the repeal of the grant was adopted.

EXEMPTION OF DISSIDENTS FROM A CHURCH-RATE.—A vestry meeting was held at Highworth, Wilts, on Wednesday, the 12th of December inst., and was numerously attended. The subjects for consideration were the rebuilding of the west wall of the churchyard, whether a new clock should be had for the church, and determining on the amount of a Church-rate to be levied to meet the required outlay for such purposes. The rebuilding of the west wall was unanimously decided on. It was resolved that there should not be a new clock to the church at the expense of the ratepayers. It was then proposed by Mr. John C. Salmon (a Churchman), "That no inhabitant who has been admitted, and continues to be

a member of any Dissenting congregation, having a place of worship in the town of Highworth, shall be assessed to a Church-rate for his dwelling-house and premises; or, if assessed, shall be applied to for payment of the amount of his or her respective rate." This proposition was seconded by Mr. J. Face. An amendment was proposed, but not seconded. The original motion was then carried unanimously by the ratepayers present, a majority of whom are Churchmen. After this a rate at twopence in the pound was proposed to be assessed to meet the outlay for rebuilding the west wall and other necessary purposes, and was unanimously agreed to.

THE CHURCH INSTITUTION.—A general meeting of the members of this institution was held in the hall of King's College, Strand, on Wednesday. Mr. Henry Hoare presided. Mr. G. Howells Davies read a report from the Council. It referred to a suggestion made in the last report, that every member should do his best to secure the rejection of the Church-rate Abolition Bill, and it was a source of much gratification that the efforts made by the friends of the Church on the division last session ensured, for the first time since 1855, the rejection of the bill by the House of Commons. With regard to the next session, Sir John Trelawny, in his address to his constituents on the 12th of November, announced that unless the Government brings forward a measure on the subject, he should again introduce his bill. On the last day of the session, Mr. Lowe laid on the table of the House of Commons a new minute of the Committee of Council on Education, the provisions of which have created much surprise and dissatisfaction throughout the country. The committee immediately addressed a letter on the subject of the rural deans and associations, with the view of ascertaining the general sentiments of Churchmen on the subject; and so soon as the reports have arrived in sufficient numbers, the committee will consider what practical course it may be advisable to pursue. Mr. Sumner inquired whether the subject of Church-rates would be considered by the council prior to the meeting of Parliament. The chairman replied that it was a subject of great importance, and it was very desirable that some definite scheme should be settled before the meeting of Parliament. With that view, a general meeting of the council would be called on a convenient day. After disposing of some other matters, the meeting adjourned.

Religious Intelligence.

THE SPECIAL SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES.—On Sunday evening Exeter Hall was thrown open for the first time this winter for a special service. The hall was well filled, and a sermon was preached by the Rev. William Brook, on the duty of British Christians in relation to the American crisis. At St. James's-hall there were two services; that in the afternoon being conducted by the Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B., Minister of Surrey Chapel; and that in the evening by the Rev. William Chalmers, Presbyterian Minister of Marylebone. At the Victoria Theatre there was a special service conducted by Mr. G. M. Murphy, "Surrey Chapel evangelist;" and at the Surrey Theatre a sermon was preached by the Rev. Daniel Kattorns, of Hackney. Special religious services were also held in the Standard Theatre, Shoreditch; the Pavilion Theatre, White-chapel; and Sadler's-wells Theatre. It is announced that St. Martin's-hall, Long-acre, will be opened for a special service next Sunday.

BEDFORD NEW-TOWN CHAPEL.—The Rev. Thos. Jones, late of Albany Chapel, having accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastorate of Bedford New-Town Chapel, a fraternal recognition service was held on Wednesday. A large congregation assembled, and the following ministers and gentlemen took part in the interesting proceedings of the day:—The Rev. Dr. Leifchild, Dr. Halley, J. C. Harrison, J. R. Leifchild, E. White, John Graham, and J. Nunn; Ensebius Smith, Esq., and W. Leifchild, Esq.

ALBANY CHAPEL, REGENT'S PARK.—The Rev. John Guthrie, M.A., late of Greenock, has accepted the very cordial and unanimous invitation of the church worshipping in the above chapel to become its pastor, and will enter on his pastoral duties the first Sunday in the new year. From a very favourable conjunction of circumstances, the church have also unanimously resolved to build a new chapel on a much larger scale than the present one, and a most eligible site has already been secured for that purpose in the immediate neighbourhood.

BIRMINGHAM.—HIGHBURY CHAPEL.—On Tuesday, the 3rd December, the ordination services in connection with the settlement of Mr. W. F. Callaway, as pastor, were held. In the morning, the ordination took place, the Rev. Messrs. J. T. Feaston, R. D. Wilson, Allen (Warwick), C. Vince, and J. J. Brown (Baptists), took parts of the service, and the Rev. R. W. Dale, M.A., delivered the charge to the pastor. In the evening the Rev. James Parsons, of York, preached to the people; the Rev. William Shillito, of Coventry, conducting the devotional part of the service.

CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.—On Friday evening, December 6th, an educational conference, convened by a circular influentially signed, was held at Bristol, in the Broadmead Chapel vestry. After prayer by the Rev. E. J. Hartland, William Wills, Esq., was called to the chair. Handel Coesham, Esq., the Revs. W. J. Unwin, M.A., and J. H. Wilson (as a deputation from the Congregational Board of Education), the Rev. David Thomas, W. Somerville, Esq., the Rev. R. Morris, H. O.

Wills, Esq., the Revs. J. Edwards, S. Hebditch, and H. J. Roper, took part in the proceedings. A unanimous feeling in favour of the practical work in which the Board is engaged was expressed, which will, it is believed, result in a more general support of its operations. The Rev. J. Unwin, M.A., attended meetings of parents on Thursday at Clevedon, on Monday at Fishponds, and on Wednesday at St. George's. A decided opinion was expressed by the promoters of education in these places, that such meetings are most calculated to advance the cause of popular education.

LORD TEYNHAM IN NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—I went to hear Lord Teynham preach on Tuesday night in the New-court Chapel—certain one of the ugliest places of worship I ever entered. Earnestly and pointedly the good old man expounded his views of Gospel truth, and urged his hearers to "flee from the wrath to come." I was struck with the congregation, however, as much as by the sermon. I never saw such a singular gathering in either church or chapel before. Men whom I have seen maintain the soundness of all manner of heresies, and who I know reject *in toto* the noble preacher's dogmas on most theological questions, were there listening with rapt attention to the words of warning and hopes of everlasting joy that he was giving utterance to. The noble lord's well-known democratic sentiments had drawn him together a singular but an intelligent audience. No other living preacher could have gathered around him such a mixture of heresy and orthodoxy.—*Newcastle Daily Chronicle.*

HOW TO GET AT THE WORKING CLASSES.—On Monday evening, the 9th inst., the school-room of Claylands Chapel, Kennington, was filled by a party of some of the poorest and roughest men and women in the district, who had been personally invited by members of the congregation to spend an evening with them and their pastor. No allurement in the shape of tea was offered—they knew that they were to be entertained and instructed after a fashion quite alien to their ordinary habits, but they nevertheless eagerly responded to the invitation. Several excellent microscopes, stereoscopes, plates, and objects of art were provided for their amusement, and the microscopes especially proved a source of untiring interest and attraction. The Rev. J. Baldwin Brown read a number of suitable pieces to them; Mrs. Baldwin Brown read the scene between Arthur and Hubert from *King John*, with such exquisite effect as to draw tears from most of the rugged souls who constituted the audience, and a volunteer choir sang half-a-dozen glees. As opportunity offered, Mr. Brown threw in a few words of affectionate counsel, and directed the attention of his guests to matters of highest import. When the time came to break up, the meeting all joined in singing the Evening Hymn, and the City missionary offered prayer. Every face beamed with pleasure, and it was evident that many of them were touched by the kindness and personal attentions that had been shown to them, and predisposed to give ear to the kindly monitions they had received. These meetings are to be held fortnightly.

KINGSDOWN, KENT.—On Wednesday, December 11, opening services to commemorate the erection of a new Baptist chapel as above took place. The Rev. G. Haigh, of Beasell's Green, delivered an admirable discourse in the afternoon. At the close, tea refreshments were supplied to the friends and visitors who came from various parts of the country, and at six o'clock a public meeting was held, while on every occasion the chapel was filled to overflowing. The chair was occupied by Mr. George Creasy, of Sutton-at-How, who, in a neat speech, setting forth the Scriptural ethics of Protestant Nonconformity, and this fresh instance of the voluntary principle, commenced what proved to be the first of a series of practical and earnest speeches. The Rev. T. Field, of Malling, and G. Haigh; with Messrs. T. May, of Paul's Cray; S. Constable, Borough Green; J. Popplewell, Orpington; G. Webb, and H. Rogers, Enysford; and J. S. Featherstone, St. Mary's Cray, successively addressed the meeting, the latter concluding with some poetry prepared for this truly delightful occasion. The cost of this neat and substantial village chapel, was 125*l.* 10*s.*, extras, 30*l.* 7*s.*, making a total of 155*l.* 17*s.* Of this sum 73*l.* 15*s.* had been paid in on the day, and the collections at opening afterwards amounted to 32*l.* 2*s.*, total, 105*l.* 17*s.*, leaving a balance of 50*l.*, which was advanced without interest by the chairman, to be repaid in five years. So enthusiastic were the proceedings at this little chapel, where many of the villagers are poor, but had done what they could, that all present seemed delighted, and a friend delivered a lecture upon the subject of "Black Bartholomew's Day," an example which we trust will be followed by Christian ministers and laymen in all our towns and villages.—*From a Correspondent.*

RETURN OF EMIGRANTS.—A party of returned emigrants from America, passengers by the Niagara, arrived on Friday at the Euston terminus of the London and North-Western Railway from New York, via Liverpool. They consisted chiefly of persons of small means who had left this country four or five years ago, and established themselves as shopkeepers in New York and Boston. One cause of their return is stated to have been the annoyance the British residents were subjected to by the lower class of the population since the affair of the Trent. They state that numerous English families are about to leave the Northern States in apprehension of a war breaking out with England, and that several had already embarked on board the City of Washington, which is daily expected at Liverpool.]

Correspondence.

PROFESSOR SMITH'S COMMENTS ON LORD STANLEY'S LETTER ON THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Your well-known fairness and willingness to state both sides of a question has emboldened me to request the insertion of a few reflections on the Established Church in your able journal, although, perhaps, the subject has often been considered by you from other points of view.

Both Lord Stanley and his critic, Professor Smith, appear to me to have forgotten in what consists the *vitality* of Established churches. They both argue as if the Establishment was merely a section of Protestants whose theological creed has won the favour of the State—which section, therefore, is patronised and favoured, while all other denominations are merely tolerated. Such, I opine, however, is *not* the position of the Establishment; and I am surprised that Goldwin Smith, of all men, should have fallen into such an error. What are the teachings of history to him if they do not point him out the truth?

It should be remembered that when Christianity, armed with nothing but the majesty of truth, and under the guidance of the Comforter that was to lead into all truth, began by the simple power of the grace of Christ working in her to lead captive in bloodless triumph the kings of the earth, and to bind their nobles in fetters not of iron, but of love, the Jewish and Pagan priesthood succumbed, and their altars were thrown down. Then arose another order of priesthood that knew not Jesus, but bore His name, and with the wisdom of their generation worked on the superstitious fears of the ignorant, till the sacerdotal element was raised at the expense of the temporal, and the mitre was exalted above the crown. Then began the mystery of iniquity to work. One of their number was to govern the world as chief priest on the Seven Hills. The unity of the Church was preached in all lands. The uniformity of spiritual death was unblushingly declared to be the very test and essence of Christian obedience. So the world, prostrate at the foot of Rome, was deluded, the nations enslaved, religious and political freedom destroyed, and spiritual life all but extinct.

This posture of affairs was of course in the eyes of the Vatican the very perfection of sacerdotal supremacy. Therefore, in mediæval ages, when the Papacy was strongest, national churches, as such, scarcely had any existence. Hence, even before the Reformation, those countries most noted for their love of liberty never willingly acquiesced in the Pope and his ecclesiastics managing the temporal affairs of their churches. Nay, to this very day, the ultramontane and the Jesuit parties regard with jealousy the Established church equally in a Catholic as in a Protestant country. The experience of a thousand years has taught them that it is in vain for them to hope to entirely crush national freedom and liberty in religious matters, in those countries where the crown and its councils and parliaments are more supreme than the Pope and his band of foreign priests. The Puseyites, with their instinctive leanings, know this well, and therefore they are ever complaining of what they call the bondage of the Church to a temporal power.

This, then, is the true end and purpose of an Establishment. It must ever, from its very position—be its government episcopal or anti-episcopal, be its creed Protestant or Catholic—be a safeguard of security to the laity of a country, against the designs of those who would wish on the one hand to submit the religious faith of a nation to the ambition of one man, and that man a foreigner—and it also checks the domineering tendencies of a native priesthood on the other. I do not see, therefore, what ground Lord Stanley has for saying that in Ireland or Scotland more than in England discussions are likely to arise on ecclesiastical affairs. Equally wide of the mark is Goldwin Smith when he says the Irish Establishment must go. If he were professor at Dublin he would, I think, have come to a far different conclusion. The Establishment in England and Ireland is one church, and one part cannot go without the other. It is, therefore, little short of a contradiction in terms to talk about the Establishment in Ireland going, and that of England remaining. Besides, he forgets, or rather does not consider that the very reason he assigns why the Church of Ireland must go—is its very stronghold. I mean the amazing preponderance of the Roman Catholic element in Ireland. And for this reason. The Irish Protestant feels that every day he is mixed up with a people who are alien to him in religion, sentiments and sympathies. The immense majority who are opposed to him, three and a half to one is the proportion of the two creeds) not only differ from him, but would take from him his liberty if they dared. Openly they profess their desire of perpetuating Italian and Neapolitan bondage, openly they mourn the glorious fact that foreign dungeons have been unlocked, and the captive has gone free—openly they talk their sedition and treason, in our streets and their meetings—openly they ask for slavery and the power to inflict it on others. What is the result? The Irish Protestant nurses the traditions of freedom handed down to him in English history—Churchman and Dissenter meet as one man, where, in spite of Party Emblem Bills, they may celebrate and keep alive the memory of their deliverer, William III., none daring to make them afraid, and where they may wear the colours they love so well. The consequence is, that throughout the two millions and a half of Protestants in Ireland runs a strong attachment to the Church and the State; and as the bishops generally, and the clergy universally, belong to the Low Church party, the Protestant in Ireland meets with nothing to shock his sympathies and his faith, should he be a worshipper in the Establishment. The Protestant Dissenter feels in the same way; for the parish church and the hospitable rectory are often his only refuge should he attempt to bring the light of the Gospel to bear on the priest-ridden people around him.

Remove the Establishment, and around what centre can Protestantism rally in Ireland? When Goldwin Smith pronounces so authoritatively that the Irish Establishment must go—is he prepared to suggest a substitute that shall answer the purpose of an Establishment equally well? Is he prepared with an agency that will plant in the south and west of Ireland, in every parish, a Protestant place of worship—where two or three may gather together and worship God with an open

Bible? and which will be equally safe from the brickbat and the bludgeon, seeing he will not have the protection of theegis of the law?

These are no chimerical questions, and will require an answer if the Establishment is to go. If he cannot answer these simple queries, then has Professor Smith propounded no great principle—but simply a hobby. Let us, above all things, not put hobbies for principles, and principles for crotchets.

These, Sir, I am well aware, are views in which, perhaps, you do not entirely acquiesce; but as I have never found you afraid of your own principles, you will do me the credit to believe I am equally earnest in mine. The question of Establishments has long been on my mind—and in this letter I have only viewed the matter in its political bearings—but if any one could convince me that the Establishment is, in Ireland, an iniquity rather than a blessing, I can honestly say I would willingly forego my connexion with her and my future prospects.

I am, Sir, yours very faithfully,
PHILIP HENRY GOOD.

Dublin, Dec. 14th, 1861.

DISSENTING MINISTERS AND THE COUNTY FRANCHISE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Your readers will have seen with regret that the appeal of the Rev. J. T. Collier from the decision of the revising barrister who disallowed his claim to be on the list of county voters, has been unsuccessful. This result will also occasion surprise, as well as regret; for, while there has never been any solid ground for believing that the mere receipt of pew-rents from a chapel gave a right to the county vote, it was thought that the possession of a house, held in virtue of the pastorate, constituted a claim, the validity of which had been fully established.

I, however, do not purpose discussing whether any, and what, steps should be taken to place matters on a different footing. My object in writing is to urge that Mr. Collier should be reimbursed the expenses he has incurred in obtaining this decision. Personally his interest in the matter is a very small one, and he has been actuated, I believe, only by a sense of public duty in the step he has taken. There ought not to be any hesitation in raising the thirty or forty pounds which will be required, so that to the loss of his vote Mr. Collier may not add the loss of money which it may be he cannot, and which he certainly ought not to be allowed to, spare.

ISAIAH xxxii. 8.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—You were kind enough to insert, a few weeks ago, a letter from me, in reference to my appeal to the Court of Common Pleas against the decision of the Revising Barrister for South Wilts, and also to notice the case in a short leading article. May I now ask a repetition of the favour?

I regret to say that, contrary to my expectation, and the opinion of all my legal advisers, judgment has been given against me. The revising barrister refused to allow my vote, and the Court has affirmed his decision. I send you a copy of the judgment in full, that you may see on what ground the decision has been given, and in what position Dissenting ministers are now placed in reference to the county franchise.

I may remark that, apart from being adverse to my own claim, the judgment is in one or two respects very unsatisfactory.

1. It settles no general principle of law, but leaves each case to depend on its own particular facts.
2. It unsettles what has long been supposed to be the correct principle; viz., that a general appointment of a Dissenting minister to his office, there being no limiting clause in the trust deed, is an appointment for good behaviour, and therefore for life.

3. It admits that there is an element of doubt in my own case; but, instead of giving me the benefit of the doubt, gives it to the revising barrister. The facts found, it is said, did not make it necessary for him to regard it as an appointment for life; still he might have inferred that it was. That is, the facts were sufficiently strong to lead him to infer this, but not quite strong enough to make it absolutely necessary he should do so. The claim was so far good, that he might have allowed it, if he had pleased; but, as he did not please to do so, the Court, though admitting some force in the claim, simply confirms his decision.

4. The Court, in its judgment, lays great stress on the usage in each particular congregation, but does not give me the benefit of the evidence offered on this point by one of our deacons, as to the usage for the last thirty-five years.

These are some of the unsatisfactory features of the judgment. It has, however, its better aspect, and there is one point of great importance. It suggests a course by which possibly my own vote may be regained next year, and by the adoption of which, there is reason to believe, the votes of most Dissenting ministers, which, as they now stand, are rendered doubtful by this decision, may in future be made secure.

1st. Whenever a new trust deed is drawn up, if the name of the minister at the time be inserted in it, it would most likely secure the vote for him and his successors. (See that part of the judgment referring to the case of Burton v. Brooks.)

2. When a minister settles over a congregation, let there be some resolution or agreement properly drawn up and written in the church-book, signed in due form, declaring that the Church and congregation have invited the person named to be their minister, and consider that he is appointed to the office for life, on good behaviour. This would be only expressing in writing what is now generally understood and commonly practised among us, and would not, I imagine, interfere with our Congregational principles in reference to the mode of a minister's appointment, or the duration of his office.

3. In cases like my own, where the settlement occurred some years ago, a similar declaration might now be drawn up, and agreed to, by the members of the Church and congregation, stating that as some doubt had been cast on the nature and duration of the minister's appointment, they desired to express their definite opinion that it was, in conformity with all their previous usage, an appointment for life, on good behaviour.

This being done, in case of any of our votes being ob-

jected to, such proof of the usage of the congregation as to the appointment of its minister and the duration of his ministry, might be placed before the revising barrister, as would, it appears to me, leave him no option in the case, for he would be bound, according to the principle laid down in this very judgment, to allow the qualification.

I shall be glad to have this question considered by some of your readers who are more versed in legal matters than myself.

One word on the disagreeable subject of money. My appeal case is no less costly because it has been unsuccessful. I shall be very glad, if friends who take an interest in it, and are able, would kindly help in contributing to the expenses. They will be upwards of 30l. You, Sir, have already consented to take charge of any amounts that may be forwarded to you, and any sent direct to me I shall be happy to receive.

Believe me, yours very truly,
J. T. COLLIER.

Downton, Dec. 13th, 1861.

THE AMERICAN DIFFICULTY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—President Lincoln has no doubt enough on his hands already without adding a war with England to his troubles, and I doubt not he will hasten to do all in his power to avert it. But even if he gives the needful explanations, so as to show that his Government ought not to be blamed in relation to the matter in dispute, there still seems to me some danger that we may be drifted into war; for I find that, in anticipation of the struggle, considerable forces have already been sent to Canada, which may well excite the indignation of the people of the United States, as it seems to show an unseemly eagerness for the fray on our part. It would have looked much better to show reluctance rather than eagerness to begin the fratricidal strife, and there is but little warlike honour (or glory if you will) to be acquired in humbling an antagonist who has already more than enough on his hands.

In your last number you have given a startling table of men and money voted for French and English navies for the last twenty-five years. This table proves the moderation of our neighbours across the Channel, and contradicts the clamour raised against them; but it shows an enormous increase on the part of England in the vote of the past year quite unwarrantable in time of peace, and provocative of war. I doubt not this table is correct—the tax-gatherer's greatly increased demands lately show it plainly enough, and it is to be regretted that the public opinion only too much supports the Government in the lavish outlay of the resources of the country for warlike purposes.

We need not wonder to find savage nations engaged in war, but that civilised nations should do it is matter for our astonishment and sorrow. The only rational course to take on disputed points is that of arbitration—it is both humane and cheap. In domestic life it would be held discreditable when two men have a point in dispute to fight about it—such hostility, at the worst, is settled by the lawyer.

Perhaps it is fortunate that war is expensive, but it is also very wicked, and it seems to me that Christian ministers would do well to bring the matter before their hearers rather oftener than they do; they have considerable power, and this would tend to bring the public opinion to a more healthy state.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
A CONSTANT READER.

Foreign and Colonial.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

President Lincoln delivered his message to Congress on the 4th inst. The following is the text of that portion which refers to the foreign policy of the Federal Government:—

You will not be surprised to hear that in the peculiar exigencies of the times our intercourse with foreign nations has been attended with profound solicitude, chiefly turning upon our own domestic affairs.

A nation which endures factions and domestic divisions is exposed to disrespect abroad, and one party, if not both, is sure sooner or later to invoke foreign intervention.

The disloyal citizens of the United States who have offered the ruin of our country in return for the aid and comfort which they have invoked abroad, have received less patronage and encouragement than they probably expected.

The insurgents have seemed to assume that foreign nations in this case (discarding all moral, social, and treaty obligations), would act solely and selfishly for the most speedy restoration of commerce, including especially the acquisition of cotton, but those nations appear as yet not to have seen their way to their object more directly or clearly through the destruction than through the preservation of the Union.

I am quite sure a second argument could be made to show them that they can reach their aim much more readily and easily by aiding to crush this rebellion than by giving encouragement to it.

The principal lever relied on by the insurgents for exciting foreign nations to hostilities against us is the embarrassment of commerce. Those nations, however, not improbably saw from the first that it was the Union which made as well our foreign as our domestic commerce. They can scarcely have failed to perceive that the efforts for disunion produce the existing difficulty, and that one strong nation promises more durable peace, and a more extensive, more valuable, and more reliable commerce than can the same nation broken into hostile fragments.

It is not my purpose to review our discussion with foreign States, because, whatever might be their wishes or dispositions, the integrity of our country and the stability of our Government mainly depend, not upon them, but on the loyalty, virtue, patriotism, and allegiance of the American people.

Since, however, it is apparent that foreign dangers necessarily attend domestic difficulties, I recommend that adequate and ample measures be adopted for main-

taining the public defences on every side, and also that provision be made for defending our coast line.

It would be important for the national preservation to erect fortifications and depots of arms, and to make harbour and navigation improvements at well selected points.

The Message recommends an appropriation to satisfy the legal demands of the owners of the British ship *Perthshire*, detained under a misapprehension by the United States steamer *Massachusetts*. It also recommends that authority is given to the commanders of sailing vessels to recapture United States vessels or cargoes taken by pirates, and that the Consular Courts in Eastern countries should adjudicate the cases, but only with the permission of the local authorities. The President cannot see any reason for further withholding the recognition of the independence of Hayti and Liberia. He urges upon Congress the reconstruction of the Supreme Courts, and the adoption of a system for the recovery of debts by Northern men in districts where, through the insurrection, the civil tribunals are suppressed. He suggests the restoration of the original boundaries of the District of Columbia, including that portion on the Virginia side of the Potomac, and continues:—

The efforts of the Government to suppress the slave trade have been recently unusually successful.

Under the Confiscation Act the legal claims of certain persons to slaves are forfeited, and numbers thus liberated are dependent upon the Federal Government, and must be protected; for it is possible that some States will pass similar enactments, by which persons of this class will be thrown upon them for disposal.

I would recommend Congress to provide for accepting slaves from such States according to some mode of valuation, so that the slaves, on acceptance by the Federal Government, would be at once deemed free. Steps might then be taken for colonising such slaves in a climate congenial to them.

The free coloured people in America might also be included in such colonisation.

The plan of colonisation may involve an acquisition of territory, and the appropriation of a sum of money beyond the sum expended for the territorial acquisition.

President Lincoln reviews the course of the Government since its inauguration, and says:—

The progress of events is plainly in the right direction. Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, who refused to supply troops, now have 40,000 men in the field.

No armed insurrection is left north of the Potomac or east of the Chesapeake. The Union is advancing steadily southwards.

The present insurrection is a war upon the first principles of popular Government and the rights of the people. The insurgents even hint at monarchy.

The President states that in the present position he would scarcely be justified in omitting to raise a warning voice against the approach of returning despotism, but denounces the effort to place capital upon an equal footing with labour in the structure of the Government.

The struggle of to-day is not altogether of to-day, but is also for a vast future.

President Lincoln's Message makes no allusion whatever to the Trent affair.

The *New York Herald* of the 4th inst. says that the President's Message forms a good chart of sailing directions for Congress, and that by it both houses can scarcely go astray.

The *Tribune* praises President Lincoln for the moderation shown in his Message.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

In the House of Representatives on the 3rd Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, offered a series of resolutions, "solemnly declaring that the war now pending is simply waged by the Government for the suppression of the rebellion and the re-establishment of the Union, but insisting upon the right of the President to emanate all persons held as slaves in any military district in a state of insurrection against the Government, and advising such a course." The House refused to table the resolution, 70 against 56, but its consideration was postponed for a week.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania (Republican), submitted the following for future consideration:—

Whereas, slavery has caused the present rebellion in the United States; and, whereas, there can be no solid and permanent peace and union in this republic so long as that institution exist within it; and, whereas, slaves are now used by the rebels as an essential means of supporting and protracting the war; and, whereas, by the law of nations, it is right to liberate the slaves of an enemy to weaken his power:—

Therefore, be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, that the President be requested to declare free, and to direct all our Generals and officers in command to order freedom to all slaves who shall leave their masters, or shall aid in quelling the rebellion.

Second.—And be it further resolved,—That the United States pledge the faith of the nation to make full and fair compensation to all loyal citizens who are, or shall remain, active in supporting the Union, for all loss they may sustain by virtue of this resolution.

Various other resolutions on the same subject were offered for future consideration.

It is said that the Cabinet is divided on the Abolition question,—Messrs. Cameron, Chase, and Welles being for, and Messrs. Seward, Blair, Bates, and Smith against the slaves. The President is against abolition.

An interesting correspondence had passed between the Synod of New York and New Jersey and Secretary Seward. The Synod, at its late session, in view of the critical condition of the country, passed a series of resolutions pledging the influence of its members in behalf of the Government. They also took occasion, while disclaiming any intention of offering suggestions in regard to slavery, to express their full belief that it lies at the foundation of all the present difficulty, and to deprecate its existence. Mr. Seward, in his reply, in behalf of the President, thanks the Synod for its sympathy, but makes no allusion whatever to the slavery question.

General Fremont's friends have set on foot an

agitation in his favour in the far West as well as at New York. At St. Louis they have started a ten cent. subscription to buy a sword for the General.

General Fremont has been waited upon at the Astor-house by a number of distinguished private citizens and several committees. He firmly declined to countenance anything in the nature of a public demonstration for the present. Some German gentlemen, members of the German Reception Committee, calling informally, were very courteously received, and at a subsequent meeting of the committee referred to it was resolved to wait upon the General officially.

Mr. Sumner addressed a crowded meeting of the Young Men's Republican Union in New York on the 27th of November. He argued that slavery was the sole cause of the rebellion, and that the only remedy adequate to meet it is abolition. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the proclamation of General Fremont, the instructions of General Cameron to General Sherman, and the speech of Colonel Cochrane.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the distinguished American preacher and Abolitionist, has preached a sermon in New York on the rebellion, in which he spoke most decidedly against any emancipation of the slaves by act of Congress, and insisted that unless the Federals wished to disgrace free government in the eyes of the world they must carry on the war within the limits of the constitution.

FEDERAL FINANCE.

According to the mercantile advices from New York by the last mail, the rate of exchange had partially receded from the point at which bullion remittances would be requisite, the pressure of produce for exportation immediately before the final closing of the canals, which would take place in a few days, having created for the moment an adequate supply of bills. The shipments for the week had included about 100,000 quarters of wheat and 25,000 quarters of Indian corn, besides other grain, making a total value of about half a million sterling, irrespective of enormous consignments also of salted meats, butter, cheese, and other western produce. The public subscriptions to the Federal loan continued on an indifferent scale, the total having as yet reached only 7,390,000. out of the 30,000,000. taken by the associated banks. The report of Mr. Chase, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the estimate of the Government requirements to the 1st of next July, the end of the fiscal year, was anxiously awaited. The news of the burning of the Harvey Birch had caused the New York underwriters to increase their premium for war risks from 1 per cent. to 5 per cent.—a step which is alleged to have been regarded by the merchants as uncalled for and impolitic, and as giving an undue advantage to the vessels of other countries.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Commercial letters from New York say that if the present rate of expenditure continues for three months longer, a general suspension of specie payments must be the result.

The *Times'* correspondent entirely denies the truth of the statement that Lord Lyons has been forwarding Southern despatches to England.

The *Tribune* reports Gen. McClellan to have given a decided opinion that the seizure of Slidell and Mason was unjustifiable, and that they must be returned.

The Confederate General Price gives signs of distress in Missouri, in the characteristic proclamation in which he calls on the State for 50,000 men.

The accounts from Fort Pickens give us no definite accounts of the engagement there.

The *New York Herald* says that England takes advantage of the Mexican expedition to keep her fleet in the waters of the Gulf without exciting alarm.

The *New York Times*, in referring to the warlike preparations in Canada, says there is nothing in the action or language of the Federal Government calculated to wound the susceptibilities of the English Government, and that the real mischief has been done by the newspapers, and principally by the violent articles of the *Herald*.

Advices from Montreal to the 2nd inst. report that snow fell on the previous night, but the St. Lawrence was free from ice.

The Federal cruiser James Adger arrived at Baltimore on the 2nd, from England, via the Azores. One of her officers proceeded immediately to Washington with despatches.

It is reported that the planters along the Southern sea-coast are burning all the cotton.

The seat of the Confederate Government has not, as was stated, been removed from Richmond.

A large Federal expedition will sail shortly with stores, to be sunk at the entrance of Charleston and Savannah harbours, in order to effectually blockade them.

In his letter of the 3rd, Mr. Russell says:—

It is expected that the confiscation and slavery resolutions will produce a very animated debate on the 10th in the House of Representatives; and it is further stated that unless an advance of the Federal troops take place into Virginia very speedily the sittings of Congress will be highly perturbed. All attempts of McClellan to find an unguarded spot in the enemy's line have been unsuccessful; and although I have great deference for the opinion of American officers who know the country, and who say a winter campaign is practicable, I must be permitted to state that the condition of the roads and camps at this early period of winter induces me to arrive at an opposite conclusion, founded on some experience in observing the operations of armies in the field.

The full organisation of the Western Virginia Convention, in session at Wheeling, was effected on the 27th, and the work of forming a State Constitution was assigned to a committee. It was considered that a gradual Emancipation Act will be passed by the Convention.

The Committee on Constitutional Reform of the Virginia Constitutional Convention have presented a report, recommending a large limitation of the suffrage, and restricting its exercise to tax-payers and property-holders. The Virginians declare that if every State submits they will fight to the last.

FRANCE.

THE DEATH OF THE PRINCE CONSORT.

The *Moniteur* of Monday speaks in the following words of Prince Albert's death:—"This mournful event, this fate so sudden and so premature, must plunge into the deepest grief the august Queen of Great Britain, the Royal family, and the whole British nation. The Emperor, the Imperial family, and the whole French people, will participate with all their sympathies in that grief and mourning."

The *Constitutionnel* says:—

Withdrawn by his position from active political life, Prince Albert brought to bear upon arts, letters, industry, and agriculture the activity of a comprehensive and cultivated intellect. In his sphere his life was fruitful, and his influence was widely felt; indeed, there will remain memorable traces of it in contemporary history. To his initiative were due the great universal Exhibition of 1851, and the Art Treasure Exposition of Manchester. His death will strike with an inconsolable grief the Royal family of England, and will be felt as a heavy calamity by the whole British nation.

The *Débats* observes:—

The mournful and premature event which has befallen the Queen and the Royal family, in the midst of the gravest political difficulties, will be keenly felt, not only in England, but throughout Europe. In France, especially, where Prince Albert has left personal recollections, public opinion will, we are confident, unite in the private but severe grief into which this great misfortune has plunged Queen Victoria, the constant and faithful ally of France.

The *Siècle*, *La Presse*, and *Indépendance Belge* write in a similar strain.

THE AMERICAN DIFFICULTY.

The *Moniteur* reviews in its bulletin the conflicting appreciations on the Anglo-American question, and says:—"The London papers indulge in criticisms more or less hazardous on pretended offers of mediation, and announce that General Scott has gone to America to make an effort in favour of peace. But the name of France has been mixed up in this matter, embellished with details absolutely false."

The *Patrie* and *Presse* say:—"It is asserted that France and the other Great Powers, having been consulted by England, have expressed their opinion that the act of the captain of the San Jacinto was a violation of the rights of neutrals." The *Patrie* adds:—

Lord Lyons will remit to the Washington Cabinet a second note, based on the instructions forwarded to him on December 13. Should the reply of the Federal Government not be satisfactory, it is said that Lord Lyons will quit Washington towards the 5th or 10th January. If the matter assume a pacific aspect, negotiations will be commenced, in which Lord Lyons would endeavour to prove to the Federal Government the inefficiency of the blockade of the Southern ports, and the necessity for the conclusion of a new convention clearly establishing the rights of neutrals."

The *Moniteur* publishes the following Imperial decree:—"Considering that it imports essentially to the order of the finances that the charges on the budget should not be augmented without the Minister of Finance having been enabled to appreciate and to acquaint us whether there may be sufficient resources to meet such additional charges, we decree that, for the future, no decree authorising or ordering any works or measures whatever, which may add to the charges on the budget, shall be submitted to us for our signature, unless accompanied by an opinion from the Minister of Finance."

The *Moniteur* also announces that the re-opening of the Chamber of Deputies will probably take place in the second fortnight in January.

A statement has been published showing that the occupation of Rome has cost the French Government, since 1848, nearly five millions sterling. In 1849 there were 19,185 troops; in 1860, 7,000. In 1861 the number increased to 19,000, at a cost of about nine and a half millions of francs.

ITALY.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on the 11th inst., Baron Ricasoli read a telegraphic despatch from General La Marmora, wherein the general declared that he had never written reports nor spoken against the policy of the Government, and that he had not expressed any intention of tendering his resignation.

Long discussions took place on several orders of the day, which were afterwards presented to the Chamber.

The closing of the discussion on the Neapolitan and Roman questions was then resolved upon, and the following order of the day, agreed to by the Ministry, was put to the vote:—

The Chamber confirms the vote which it passed on the 27th March, declaring Rome to be the capital of Italy, and trusts that the Government will provide with alacrity for the completion of the national armament,

the organisation of the kingdom, and the effectual protection of persons and property.

Taking into consideration also the declarations of the Ministry relative to the public safety, to the elections to the Chambers, to the bestowal of public offices on persons of known probity, ability, and patriotism; the reorganisation of the magistracy, the greater development of public works, the organisation of the National Guard, and, finally, to their promise to take all other measures which may procure the well-being of the Southern provinces, the Chamber passes to the order of the day.

The votes of the deputies on the above order of the day were recorded orally, and gave the following result:—

Ayes	...	...	...	232
Noes	...	...	...	79

Majority for the order 153

Six members abstained from voting. Signor Ratazzi voted in favour of the order of the day.

On the following day a bill for extending the application of the Sardinian penal code to Lombardy was passed by the Chamber.

On the 14th, on the proposition of Dr. Bertani, the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the opening of letters passing through the post was read in the Chamber of Deputies. The committee, in their report, express a conviction that if under certain circumstances some letters were consigned by certain postal agents to political authorities, such a proceeding took place without the knowledge of the Ministerial chiefs. The Chamber, after the report had been read, passed to the order of the day.

Validity was given by the Chamber to a Royal decree relative to free trade in corn in the Southern provinces.

A Naples paper contains the following:—"A report from a consular agent of a foreign power at Chieti affirms that Borgès, before dying, declared that he had been deceived by the Legitimist Committee at Paris, and that no elements for a revolution against the Italian Government existed in the Neapolitan provinces. He said also that the only force that could be collected by the aid of gold would consist of assassins and thieves, that Langlois was an imbecile, and Crocco a scoundrel, and concluded by stating that he wished to go to Rome to expose to Francis II. the crimes which had been committed in his name. Borgès died courageously. A journal of his operations, with other important correspondence, was found among his papers."

On the night of the 13th twenty-eight persons, dressed as Carbineers, presented themselves at the railway station in Bologna, stating that they had orders to lie in wait there for thieves. Being admitted to the offices, these individuals broke open the cash-box and abstracted 80,000f.

The *Opinion Nationale* announces that another conspiracy has been discovered at Naples. Several domiciliary visits have taken place, and thirteen persons have been arrested.

The *Movimento* publishes a letter addressed by Garibaldi to the Genoa Committee, which says:—

We are near the final solution of the national question. Notwithstanding the obstacles thrown in our way by enemies, by false friends, and by the timid, whereby our progress has been arrested, we must go on to the end. The rivalry of individuals must cease. We must leave it to history to pass judgment on our task. Let us be still more closely united around the flag of our *Républicanisme*. Let us mutually and solemnly agree to meet on the last battle-field at the side of our brave army, which will still find companions worthy of its brotherly co-operation. All is a token of victory.

Garibaldi concludes by calling upon the Committees of the Provedimento Society to lend their active co-operation.

ROME.

The brigands taken at Allatri by the French troops, and delivered over by them to the Pontifical Government, have been sent back again to the frontier, with regular instructions as to the route they are to take. Five Spanish officers have been sent to command the reactionary bands in the Neapolitan provinces, and to organise the reactionary movements. Fresh disembarkations of brigands have taken place in the province of Poille. The reactionists will endeavour to surround the Italian troops in the Basilicata.

It is asserted that Francis II. will assume the command early in January.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The Second Palatine and the Commissioners of Public Safety in Hungary have been brought into Pesth in fetters, in order to be tried before a court-martial on a charge of high treason. It is asserted that the First Palatine, Count Syaparry, is also accused of high treason.

At Pesth disorder is increasing, and those who take part in it appear to be more particularly preoccupied with the idea of furnishing themselves with arms and ammunition. The *Presse* of Vienna itself avows the fact.

On the 14th the Upper House of the Reichsrath voted the laws for preserving the inviolability of letters, for assuring personal liberty, and for maintaining the right of domicile.

Advices from Vienna of the 10th inst., state that during the Emperor's stay at Venice he ordered all the political prisoners to be set at liberty, with one or two exceptions. The Emperor has returned to Vienna. General Count Palffy had arrived from Pesth to have an audience of his Majesty.

M. de Hubner has been entrusted with a special mission from the Austrian Government to the Holy

See, the object of which is supposed to be an alteration in the Concordat.

PRUSSIA.

An Admiralty Council was held at Berlin on the 13th inst., to discuss various projects respecting the proposed new naval stations. The captains of all the vessels at Dantzic have been requested to attend. It is stated that the Government will negotiate a loan of 10,000,000 dols. for the fleet.

PRUSSIA AND DENMARK.

The *Berlingske Tidende* of Dec. 14 publishes a semi-official article announcing that Prussia has declined the propositions of the Danish Government for the settlement of the Holstein question, on the ground that they had already been rejected by the Estates of Holstein.

POLAND.

Forty persons, of whom eight are priests, have been arrested in Warsaw, and sent as recruits to the Russian army at Orenburg. One hundred and sixty-two priests have been imprisoned in the Citadel at Warsaw.

The news of the Marquis of Wielopolski's resignation of his official duties is authentic. He remains, however, a member of the Council of State. The Emperor has bestowed upon him the Order of the White Eagle.

The United Basilian Church was opened by the police at Warsaw on the 14th. Great crowds were present.

TURKEY.

There has been a severe monetary panic at Constantinople, and paper money was generally refused. A letter from that city, dated 13th inst., says:—"The monetary panic has partially subsided. The Turkish lira is now quoted 225 piastres. The Bourse remains provisionally closed."

Hostilities have entirely ceased in the Herzegovina. The Turkish troops who were posted at Piva have been distributed among the towns of Gatzko, Lejubinia, Stolar, and Mostar. The irregular troops have been disbanded.

INDIA.

Madras papers of November 14th and Calcutta papers of November 8th, have arrived.

The Maharajahs of Gwalior and Puttiala, the Begum of Bhopal, and the Nawab of Rampore, received the insignia of the Star of India from the Viceroy on the 1st inst., at Allahabad.

It is reported that Nagpore and the non-regulation provinces of the North-West are to be made a chief commissionership.

Sir William Denison returned to Madras on the 6th instant.

Lord Canning returned to Calcutta on the 8th instant.

The *Calcutta Englishman* says:—"There has been less activity in our market during the past week, and Manchester cotton fabrics have been less in demand. The panic which had seized the bazaar dealers consequent on the receipt of news here that millowners were working short time, has abated, and there is now an inclination to hold off until the present crisis is more fully developed. Any rise, however, in the home market will certainly be attended with reaction here, and prices will again arise, even above former quotations."

CHINA.

The latest dates from Hong Kong are to Nov. 1st, but at St. Petersburg a telegram gives direct intelligence from Peking to Oct. 13th. The latter states that the apprehensions that the change in the Chinese Government would disturb the friendly relations between China and the European Powers appeared to be unfounded. Prince Kung, chief of the party favourable to intercourse with Europe, had visited the Emperor at Sehe, notwithstanding that he had received orders not to leave Peking. Prince Kung returned to Peking, highly gratified with the results obtained by his journey. The Court would return to Peking shortly.

The evacuation of Canton by the allied troops was completed on the 21st of Oct. The giving up possession to the Chinese officers was accompanied by a good deal of ceremony, and much apparent cordiality and friendliness of feeling was displayed by the Governor-General and the other native officials on the occasion.

The English and French troops assisted the Chinese to hold Chefoo against the rebels, who ultimately retreated.

Shanghai is in a state of alarm on account of the proximity of the rebels. Mr. Henry Parkes has been ordered to proceed to Shanghai.

According to the latest advices from Cochin China, hostilities were likely to be resumed at Saigon.

JAPAN.

From Japan (says the *China Mail*) we have very little news of any kind, and everything like active diplomacy seems to have been effectually quenched by that attack upon the embassy in which Mr. Oliphant was wounded. Yokuhama seems to be, at present, the head-quarters of our Minister, and the various confederated ambassadors from Europe are understood to be waiting instructions from their respective Governments, who in their turn will most probably act in concert, and treat the question of Japanese relations as one of common interest.

AUSTRALIA.

The latest Melbourne advices are to Oct. 26. The political news of the month is nearly a blank. The

Parliament had been in recess from the 24th of Sept. to the 22nd Oct., in order to give time to Ministers to prepare their financial scheme. In the interval there has been nothing of note in the situation of parties. The governor had just returned from a tour of the gold-fields. His excellency was received everywhere with an enthusiastic welcome.

The most interesting event of the month has been the opening of the Victorian Industrial Exhibition on the 1st October. We regret to learn that no further intelligence has been received during the month of the missing explorers, three of whom were reported by a native as living on a raft, in a lake in the interior—supposed to be Cooper's Creek, or some unknown piece of water still farther to the north. The *furor* occasioned by the discovery of gold in New Zealand has been followed by a reaction, and the emigration hitherto had almost ceased.

We learn from Sydney, under date Oct. 24, that the Chinese Immigration Bill had passed its third reading in the Council.

Dates from Adelaide are to Oct. 25. The discussion of the case of Mr. Judge Boothby has resulted in a Ministerial crisis. The motion for his suspension was carried by a majority of two. The Ministry being divided on the subject, their resignation ensued, a new Cabinet having been formed as follows:—Mr. Waterhouse, Chief Secretary; Mr. Reynolds, Treasurer; Mr. Stow, Attorney-General; Mr. Strangways, Commissioner of Crown Lands; and Mr. Lindsay, Commissioner of Public Works. Judge Boothby's case was again brought forward, when a motion for an address to the Queen, praying for the suspension of his Honour, was carried by a majority of seven. An Amended Real Property Act has been introduced into the Assembly. The Appropriation Bill was passed. An address to the Governor, in recognition of his valuable services to the colony, has been voted by the House of Assembly. The bulk of Stuart the explorer's party started on the 25th October to resume their attempt to cross the continent, Government having granted 2,500*l.* for the expedition. Nothing has yet been heard of Burke or of any of his unfortunate associates of the Victoria exploration party.

NEW ZEALAND.

The intelligence has reference to the arrival of the new governor, Sir George Grey, who met with a cordial reception. The *Times*' Melbourne correspondent characterises him as "the right man in the right place" and "at the right time." On the whole the prospect of his succeeding in conciliating the natives, or bringing the war to a favourable close, seems encouraging.

The Government have issued a proclamation, warning people from flocking to Tuapeka in such numbers. Hundreds of disappointed diggers are eagerly seeking employment in the roads at 5*s.* a day. The influx of strangers has been too great for the limited capacity of Dunedin, and hence great distress would have prevailed were it not for the liberality of the Government in granting work to the more necessitous. There are still considerable quantities of gold being discovered, but the payable ground is circumscribed.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

There have been some sad occurrences at a place called Pok-lo in connection with the native Christians there, a native preacher having been put to death for having refused to recant the doctrines of Christianity.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—All the American ships of war, except one sailing vessel, have been withdrawn from the coast of Africa, in consequence of which cargoes of slaves are shipped for Cuba wholesale. The British cruisers are not permitted to capture vessels, although full of negroes, so long as the American flag is flying on board; and the result is a most flourishing state of the traffic by American ships.

M. MAZZINI.—A Genoa journal publishes an appeal made to King Victor Emmanuel (we do not know on what authority) on behalf of Joseph Mazzini, whom it describes as dangerously ill in London, and anxious to be allowed to return to his native country. The appeal is for an unconditional amnesty, in order that the exile may not "die under the cloudy sky of England."

THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.—The Paris papers publish the following from Naples:—"The director of the Observatory at Naples has issued another report on the eruption of Vesuvius. This report states that on the 10th inst. the eruption was rapidly diminishing in force, and appeared to be ceasing. At the lower craters it only manifested itself by slight puffs of smoke. The principal crater casts forth ashes and globules of smoke. On the night of the 12th inst. the sismograph indicated two very slight shocks of earthquake, lasting two minutes, but since then there has been no disturbance. The mephitic exhalations which issued from the mountain at the close of former eruptions have been very prevalent on this occasion, especially at Torre del Greco, and have extended to the sea-shore. About twenty houses have fallen near Torre del Greco, which is not yet out of danger."

MURDER OF TWO MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.—Letters from Chefoo, says the *Overland Mail*, describe the assistance lent to that place by the French admiral to save it from the rebels. The rebels had gone eastwards, giving up everything to fire and sword. The scene of their recent visit is said to be frightful beyond description. Their object is extermination, but they indulge in the most atrocious cruelty wherever they are victors. The most

unhappy part of this story remains to be told. It appears that two American missionaries had, at an early stage of the proceedings, gone away in the direction of the rebels, either to urge clemency, as some suppose, or to see after the safety of a gentleman, brother to one of the missionaries, who was expected to arrive about that time from Tien-tsin, whence he was travelling overland. He did arrive safely, but only to find that his brother and his brother's friend had been cruelly put to death by the rebels. The bodies were brought in on the 16th, and they bore undoubted marks of torture. The unfortunate men were Messrs. Parker and Holmes, American missionaries, and the unhappy widow of one of them was at Chefoo when the tragedy occurred. Mr. Parker, it is stated, had been a wealthy slaveholder, but liberated all his slaves, and thenceforth devoted himself to the work of converting the heathen to Christianity.

THE AMERICAN DIFFICULTY.

CAPTAIN WILKES THANKED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House of Representatives at Washington, on the 2nd inst., Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois (Republican), offered a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Captain Wilkes for his arrest of Messrs. Slidell and Mason. Mr. Edgerton, of Ohio (Republican), moved as a substitute that the President be requested to present to Captain Wilkes a gold medal, with suitable emblems and devices, expressive of the high sense of confidence in him entertained by Congress for his prompt arrest of Messrs. Slidell and Mason. The substitute was rejected, and the original resolution was adopted.

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, offered a preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted, requesting the President to direct the confinement of Mason in the cell of a convicted felon, until Colonel Corcoran should be treated by the Confederates as the United States had treated all prisoners taken by them on the battle-field. It was subsequently decided to advise the same treatment of Slidell, in reference to the imprisonment of Colonel Wood.

The *New York Times* does not attach much significance to these proceedings. It says:—

Nothing is more natural than that which is uppermost in the public mind should leap to expression through the voice of the people's representatives. In thus putting on record a formal approval of an act which has called forth universal public satisfaction, there is, of course, no intention to prejudge a case on which neither our own nor the British Government has as yet pronounced an opinion, and which is not properly a matter of diplomacy alone. We all liked the bold deed, and we liked it all the better because it seemed to be perfectly justified by the principles and precedents of international law. Should it not be so justified, there can be no hesitation as to the course to be pursued. However gratifying the seizure of the rebel ambassadors may have been, it is not worth the sacrifice of a single principle of the public morality of nations. Meanwhile, we can, of course, but await further developments.

In some hurried remarks on the President's Message, Mr. Russell remarks that Mr. Lincoln does not allude to the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell—"a matter so important that he could not have omitted it if there were not weighty reasons for concluding that it were better passed over in silence. Perhaps if the President imagined it was an act founded on strict right and sanctioned by public law he would have said more about it, and have had a pleasant paragraph about Captain Wilkes, who is described in New York journal as 'the great interpreter of international law.'"

The Secretary of the Navy, in his annual report, thus refers to the affair of the Trent:—

Captain Charles Wilkes, in command of the *San Jacinto*, while searching in the West Indies for the Sumter, received information that James M. Mason and John Slidell, disloyal citizens, and leading conspirators, were with their suite to embark from Havannah in the English steamer Trent, on their way to Europe, to promote the cause of the insurgents. Cruising in the Bahama Channel he intercepted the Trent on the 8th November, and took from her these dangerous men, whom he brought to the United States. His vessel having been ordered to refit for service at Charleston, the prisoners were retained on board and conveyed to Fort Warren, where they were committed to the custody of Colonel Dimmick, in command of that fortress.

The prompt and decisive action of Captain Wilkes on this occasion merited and received the emphatic approval of the department, and if a too generous forbearance was exhibited by him in not capturing the vessel which had these rebel enemies on board, it may, in view of the special circumstances, and of its patriotic motives, be excused, but it must by no means be permitted to constitute a precedent for the treatment of any case of a similar infraction of neutral obligations by foreign vessels engaged in commerce or the carrying trade.

The New York papers say little or nothing respecting the Trent affair or the relations between England and America.

RETURN OF GENERAL SCOTT TO AMERICA.

The *Daily News* of Thursday says:—"General Scott, who came to Europe only a few weeks ago for the restoration of his health, returns to America in order to aid the work of peace by the weight of his character and the sagacity of his counsels. The General re-embarked on Wednesday night, for New York, in the steamer Arago. On Tuesday he had a long interview with Prince Napoleon, and, if we are correctly informed, he will carry to Mr. Lincoln an expression of the desire of the Emperor of the French to do his part, should an opportunity arise, towards

bringing the present disagreement to a favourable issue."

The *Globe's* Paris correspondent writes:—"This evening's news is the startling announcement that General Scott has left Paris this day to embark to-night at Havre on board the American packet *Arago*. The venerable patriot, now seventy-seven, and seriously attacked with dropsy, has not hesitated to make this winter voyage in the hope of averting a war. It is needless to expatiate on such an act."

Mr. Thurlow Weed has given a prompt contradiction to a statement of the *Patrie*, to the effect that Lieutenant-General Scott's return to America was "in consequence of an urgent despatch from the Washington Cabinet." "He had received neither an order nor a suggestion from his Government. His change of purpose was the result, under changed circumstances, of his own sense of duty." The *Patrie* has made itself conspicuous by publishing news about American affairs for which there was not the least foundation.

In circles generally entitled to credit Prince Napoleon is reported to have pressed General Scott to go immediately to America to recommend that the difficulty should be submitted to the Emperor of the French as referee, and, if he could not succeed in this, to urge submission to the demands of England.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—

An intimate friend of General Scott assures me that there is not a shadow of truth in the report that he has a mission from the French government. His departure for America was the result of a sudden resolution taken after reading the morning papers one day at the beginning of last week, the which reading impressed his mind with the idea that a war between England and the Northern States of America was more possible than he had before believed. His health is much better than when he left Washington, and he felt an irresistible impulse to go home and offer his advice and his sword to his country in case of need.

MR. THURLOW WEED ON THE TRENT AFFAIR.

This accomplished American journalist, who is now in England in a quasi-diplomatic capacity from Mr. Seward, has written to the *Times* with the view of removing the impression that the American Government seeks occasion for disagreement, or cherishes other than such feelings as belong to the relations of interest and amity that blend and bind us together. He says:—

I am even less surprised at the belligerent sensibility which the Trent affair has awakened here, than with the pervading antecedent impression that our Government entertains hostile purposes towards England, and that our Secretary of State has actually designed the disruption of relations which I had supposed, and still believe, almost universally regarded as essential to the welfare of our country and the happiness of our people.

Mr. Weed disclaims on behalf of Mr. Seward unfriendly feelings towards England, and points to Mr. Adams, the resident ambassador, "for a true reflex of American sentiment and sympathies." He does not profess to be conversant with the legal merits of the Trent affair, and is disposed to accept the English view, viz.—

That time and circumstances have so far changed the practice and reformed the principles of international maritime law, as to render the earlier precedents and authorities largely inapplicable to existing cases; and, further, while the concession, in proving my candour, may impeach my patriotism, I am constrained to admit that in the ventilation of the Laurens seizure, as cited by Mr. George Sumner, the bottom has fallen out of our strongest precedent.

Mr. Weed doubts whether the story about the alleged conversation between the Duke of Newcastle and Mr. Seward has any real foundation, and had supposed that the relations between the two countries had of late been satisfactory, and that they might look forward to a long period of exemption from conflict and dissension. This international good will had been confirmed and strengthened by the visit of the Prince of Wales, and the increasing personal admiration of his countrymen for Queen Victoria. Mr. Weed expresses his belief that if the British demand is in the form of a peremptory demand, it will be met by as peremptory a refusal. He hopes, therefore, no mastiff mode of diplomacy will be resorted to on either side.

This Slidell and Mason imbroglio, which has been sprung upon us, places both Governments in a false position. England is running upon all fours across the track of her life-long practices and precepts, while America is forced, in maintaining the act of Com. Wilkes, to ignore a policy earnestly insisted upon—a policy which, at the conclusion of the war of 1812, was left to be determined by the future good sense and forbearance of both Governments. In this "muddle," should either nation be too tenacious? I do not say or think that in this matter we have done quite right, or that we are wholly wrong. The temptations in this case were far greater than can be understood abroad. Messrs. Slidell and Mason were responsible leaders in the unnatural and causeless rebellion which set brother against brother in fierce and brutish civil war. As senators in the Congress of the United States, while unanimous millions supposed them incapable of such perfidy, they committed acts of treason far more flagrant than the offences which have consigned the heads of British noblemen, through the Tower, to the block. It will require, therefore, calm deliberation and a large measure of forbearance in our Government and people to bring them to an acquiescence in the views taken of this question here—views which, I am compelled to admit, have obtained across the Channel.

But if events are not precipitated, if time is given for reflection, so that the cost and consequences of war may be calculated, my apprehensions would be greatly relieved. I quite concur with the *New York Tribune* in the opinion that these rebel emissaries are not worth a war, and, individually, would not hesitate to make large concessions, in feeling, for peace. With England, whose

canvass whitens every ocean and sea, "catching the dawning rays of the rising and mellowed by the departing beams of the setting sun," the honour of her flag is everything. In defence of this flag, England, with her blood heated, will not sacrifice the "avoidpous of a hair." Surely, then, if appealed to in a neighbourly spirit, we can afford to do for England what we should, touched in the same tender point, expect England to do for America.

THE WEST INDIES.

Accounts just arrived from all parts of the West Indies show that great indignation was felt by people of all classes throughout the Islands at the attack on the mail steamer *Trent* by the American frigate *San Jacinto*. Her Majesty's ship *Cadmus*, 400 horse power, 21 guns, Captain Henry S. Hillyar, C.B., senior officer of the Windward station, had arrived at St. Thomas from Barbadoes, having gone there to protect British vessels from any similar outrage. Admiral Milne, with his squadron, was daily expected at Bermuda. Despatches from the British Consul at St. Thomas, and a copy of the protest of Captain Moir, of the *Trent*, had been forwarded to the Admiral.

Great interest was excited at St. Thomas and all the West India Islands by the movements of the Confederate steamer *Sumter*. The American ship *Montmorenci*, from Newport, with 1,718 tons of coal on board for the Royal Mail Company, arrived at St. Thomas on the 28th of November, and Captain Brown, the master, reports having been boarded and captured on the 25th by the *Sumter*, but, in consideration of the cargo belonging to British subjects, the vessel, which had been ordered to be burnt, was released, the master being compelled to give bonds for 20,000 dollars, payable three months after the establishment of peace between the United and Confederate States. It was also reported that an American vessel laden with molasses had been captured and burnt subsequently to the above.

OUR WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

The *Times* gives a detailed account of the troops that have been sent or are to be sent to Canada. They form a complete little army of 12,000 men, thoroughly provided in every respect to take the field at a day's notice. If the present difficulty should end in war, an army of 35,000 or 40,000 men would be in Canada before midsummer. If possible, the troops will be all disembarked at Rivière du Loup, the nearest terminus of the Grand Trunk Railway, about 100 miles below Quebec. If not, they will be landed at Bic, forty-five miles lower, and conveyed to the railway terminus in snow sledges, which the Governor-General of Canada has already been instructed to provide in sufficient numbers. If, however, not even Bic is accessible, the commanders of the transports have instructions to return and land the troops and stores at Halifax, and St. John's, where, if the winter should be unusually severe, they must remain until the spring. Our regular forces now quartered in Canada are very small, but the Canadian Volunteer system has made almost as rapid advances as our own, and a number of our best drill-sergeants are already on their way to complete their instruction.

It is stated that Major-Gen. Lord F. Paulet, C.B., is to command the brigade of Guards ordered to Canada.

The following is a statement showing the vessels taken up by the Government:—The *Melbourne* (sailed), with Captain Vesey's E battery, 4th brigade Royal Artillery (245), and forty-four men of the Commissariat Staff Corps; she also took an immense quantity of stores. The *Australasian* (sailed): the 1st battalion of the Rifle Brigade, 820; the F battery, 4th brigade Royal Artillery (Captain Leslie's), 250; and eighty men of the Commissariat Staff Corps. The *Persia* (sailed): 1st battalion of the 16th Foot, 820; one company of Royal Engineers, 250; and eighteen men of the Commissariat Staff Corps. The *Cunard* mail steamer, which sailed on Saturday, took 400 men of the Garrison Artillery. The *Adriatic*, which will sail from Southampton probably on Wednesday, will take the 1st battalion of the Grenadier Guards, 820; 460 men of the Military Train; forty of the Commissariat Staff Corps. The *Magdalena* will sail from the same port with the 2nd battalion of the 16th Foot, 820; and the *Parana*, from the same port, will take the 2nd battalion of the Fusilier Guards, 820, and the 18th company of Royal Engineers, 150. In addition to the above-named vessels, the following ships will sail from the Thames:—The *Adelaide*, 2,060 tons, arranged to convey thirty-seven officers and 720 men; the *Mauritius*, 2,130 tons, twenty-one officers and 548 men; the *Calcutta*, 2,000 tons, thirty-one officers, forty horses, and 600 men; the *Cleopatra*, 1,279 tons, will take twenty-four officers, forty horses, and 520 men, embarking them at Queenstown.

The *Shipping Gazette* states that four new iron-clad first-class steam frigates are to be built with all possible despatch. They are to be steam rams as well as steam frigates. These fresh additions to the Royal navy are to have thirty-six Armstrong 100-pounders on the gun-deck, and twenty-one on the spar-deck, and two pivot-guns at the bow and stern, to throw 200lb. shot. As compared with the *Warrior*, they will be eighty feet longer, and only eighteen inches broader. Their tonnage will be 6,815 tons.

The *Warrior*, so far as her machinery is concerned, is ready for a three years' cruise. Her 68-pounders are to be replaced by eight 100-pounder Armstrong guns, and her 40-pounder Armstrongs by 70-pounders. The preparation of the *Black Prince* is actively proceeding, but still much more remains to

be done before the ship will be ready for active service.

The regulations respecting the officers of the Royal Naval Reserve were published in Friday's *Gazette*. [These regulations have reference to the mode of application for appointments, the nature of the qualifications required, promotion, uniform, drill, and other cognate matters.]

The *Army and Navy Gazette* publishes a detailed list of the Staff of the expedition to North America. Sir Fenwick Williams, of Kars celebrity, holds the command-in-chief. Major-General Rumley and Brigadier-General Russell will embark immediately, having been appointed to the staff. Colonel Weatherall, C.B., has been appointed chief of the staff.

Mr. Bedford Pim, of the Junior United Service Club, publishes a letter on the importance of putting our gunboats forward on the North American coast in preference to the large ships of war. Our policy should (he says) be to strike a decisive blow at the very outset of the war.

It is rumoured that the monster steamers which are to leave Southampton with troops will be conveyed.

A War-office telegram received at Woolwich Arsenal orders the preparation for shipment of ten Armstrong 100-pounder guns to be embarked with the earliest despatch for the sea and land defences of Halifax. Orders have been transmitted to the laboratory for the manufacture of 10,000,000 rounds of small arms' cartridges and 100,000 charges of Armstrong 100-pounder ammunition for sea service. The preparation of the various descriptions of gun-carriages, principally 100-pounders, is likewise ordered to be increased. The work is consequently to be continued night and day until further orders.

PACIFIC DEMONSTRATIONS.

The religious portion of the metropolitan public on Wednesday gave expression to their feelings on the subject of our relations with America in a manner which was at once earnest and impressive. A united prayer-meeting was held at Exeter Hall, that spacious edifice being crowded with a highly respectable and deeply-interested assembly. Sir Culling Eardley presided, and the devotional services were conducted by several eminent ministers. The prayer offered up by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel appears to have been singularly appropriate. Mr. Minton prayed for the deliverance of the oppressed.

A very numerous meeting of the Congregational Board was held on Tuesday evening last, when the subject of the American difficulty and the danger of war engaged the serious and anxious attention of the members. After full consideration, it was agreed that a memorial should be prepared, deprecating war, and imploring that in the event of diplomatic negotiations failing to adjust the differences between the two Governments, arbitration, by some friendly and impartial power, to be mutually chosen, should be adopted. The memorial, when prepared, is to be presented to Earl Russell by a deputation from the Board.

On Thursday afternoon, a large prayer-meeting was held in the Free Assembly Hall, Castle Hill, Edinburgh, "for the purpose of supplicating Almighty God that it might please Him, in mercy, to avert the threatened war in America." Major-General Anderson occupied the chair. Similar meetings have been held at Liverpool and many other places.

On Wednesday night, at Craven Chapel, before a crowded and enthusiastic audience, the Rev. Newman Hall gave a lecture on the "folly and sin" of England going to war with America in reference to the Trent. The Rev. J. Graham presided.

The Peace Society, through their president, Mr. Pease, have presented a memorial to Lord Palmerston, urging that the question now pending between England and America should be referred to the decision of some impartial arbitrator. In support of such a course, the memorial adduces the following resolution, unanimously agreed upon by the Paris Conference of 1854, which was prepared by Lord Clarendon, and has since received the cordial approval of eminent statesmen of all parties:—

The Plenipotentiaries do not hesitate to express, in the name of their Governments, the wish that States between which any serious misunderstanding may arise should, before appealing to arms, have recourse, so far as circumstances might allow, to the good offices of a friendly Power.

A clause in the Navigation Treaty between England and America in 1854, which provides for arbitration in cases of dispute, is also referred to in support of the proposal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Commander Williams, R.N., the Admiralty agent of the Trent, has received a letter from the Government approving of his conduct.

KING LEOPOLD AND THE AMERICAN QUESTION.—The statement made by a contemporary, on the authority of a Brussels telegram, that the King of the Belgians will offer his services as mediator between Great Britain and the Northern States of America, is founded in error.—*Post*.

WAR RISKS OF SHIPS.—At the Jamaica Coffee-house on Thursday an association of shipowners was formed, for the purpose of insuring British ships against war risks. There was a very influential attendance of persons interested in the object.

ARMING OF MERCHANT VESSELS.—In consequence of the uncertainty which exists as to a war with America, the merchant vessels belonging to Messrs. Wigram, Green, Somes, and other large firms, are about to be armed with guns on the upper deck, and in some cases rifled ordnance will be used in order

to be prepared for privateers, should a war take place during the voyage.

THE CANADIAN MILITIA.—The militia of Canada, as at present organised, is under the command in chief of the Governor-General, and has a staff of adjutant-general for each province, with two provincial aides-de-camp and a quartermaster-general. It consists of two divisions, known as the "Active" and the "Sedentary." There are sixteen batteries of artillery, sixteen troops of cavalry designated as class A, twelve troops of class B, sixty-two companies of rifles, and several corps of light infantry. In Lower Canada there are forty-two battalions, and in Upper Canada forty-seven battalions of sedentary militia. The Canadian rifles are regularly enrolled troops, and act with the other Queen's regiments stationed at Toronto, Montreal, and Quebec. The militia has shown that it can be relied upon in times of emergency. In addition to these, there is a considerable force of volunteers in both provinces, and with the aid of the reinforcements which have already arrived, and those which are on their way or under orders, we have no fear for Canada.—*Canadian News*, Dec. 12. A Quebec letter, in the *New York Times*, says:—"At a Council of War it was determined to prepare for emergencies by placing the Canadian frontier in a state of defence. There were rumours that it had been resolved upon to call out 10,000 volunteers; but there is nothing authentic."

ARBITRATION.—At the Chamber of Commerce of Edinburgh on Friday a motion was made by the members to memorialise the Government to do the utmost in their power to act on the resolution proposed by the British Government to the Paris Conference of 1856, to have recourse to arbitration before appealing to arms. Several members having opposed the motion on the ground that it might be construed into an expression of want of confidence in the Government, the mover, though disclaiming that idea, consented to withdraw the motion.

M.P.'S ON THE AMERICAN DIFFICULTY.

An agricultural dinner at Horsham on Wednesday was attended by several members of Parliament. Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, who presided, made the American question the topic of his speech, and declared that the Conservative party would give Government an "unhesitating and unflinching support." Colonel Barttelot, M.P., and Mr. Cave, M.P., also gave expression to their opinions on the same subject, the latter taking a secession view of the war in America.

Lord Robert Montagu, in addressing a meeting at Huntingdon on Wednesday night, gave expression to his views on the American difficulty. He went so far as to assert and to argue that the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners on board the Trent was a perfectly legal act—that, to use his own language, "the Americans had merely exercised the indubitable rights of belligerents."

Mr. Miller, in a speech to his constituents at Leith, without any feeling of enmity to the North, wished the South success. Should we unfortunately be dragged into war by the Government at Washington fathering the gross insult which has been offered to our flag, the question of separation will soon be decided by a short blockade of the ports of the North, and we shall be pretty sure of compensation for the expenses incurred through a largely increased trade in manufactured goods with the States of the South. Mr. Frederick Peel, at Bury, discussed the seizure of the commissioners in a calm spirit; expressed his doubts whether the Americans had not a right to capture them as envoys coming from a hostile country, and wished to have that point more fully argued; but on the illegality of seizing them on the high seas, without the intervention of a prize court, he had no doubt whatever. We must remember that in reference to the act which we had most reason to complain of, we did not yet know that it was the act of the Government. There had been some exciting meetings on the seaboard, manifesting considerable approval of the act, but we might regard them as not knowing what they did. By a natural law, an adverse state of things worked its own cure, and in the present case he had no doubt whatever in his own mind that good would come of it.

The anniversary of the Portsmouth Hebrew Benevolent Society furnished an opportunity for speeches by the two members. Sir F. Baring said,—He was no lawyer (a laugh) yet he believed that which had been demanded by our Government was right and proper. (Cheers.) It was not a question whether they (the Commissioners) were contraband or not. The law of nations gives the right of search for contraband of war, but not to take possession of it—not to set up an officer's opinion as conclusive of the law of nations; but to convey the vessel into a neighbouring port, and to take the opinion of a competent tribunal. (Cheers.) Until that was done the action was illegitimate. (Hear, hear.) The seizure was an illegal one, and this country must have restitution of the prisoners at the hands of the Americans. Sir J. D. Elphinstone said,—The outrage was so great that, if the prisoners were not given up, the demand ought to be enforced by twenty sail of the line. (Loud cheers.)

The first public demonstration in favour of referring to arbitration the dispute with America was made at Maidstone on Thursday evening last. A crowded meeting in the Corn Exchange evinced the interest the subject excited. Mr. Buxton, M.P., one of the local representatives, entered at considerable length into the question. Referring to the excuses for the rupture between the North and South, too frequently

put forth on behalf of the North for the purpose of eliciting the sympathies of England, he strongly and earnestly protested against the pretence that the aims of the North had any foundation in a desire to abolish slavery. Having studied that question fully, he was persuaded that even in the Northern Confederacy a small portion only had any true sympathy with the enslaved negro race. The Southern people were openly the upholders of the atrocious system of slavery; but between the avowed supporter and silent abettor he saw so little difference that he was of opinion England had but one proper course before her, and that was the observance of a strict neutrality. Coming to the seizure of the Southern Commissioners by the North, the hon. gentleman said he approved of the demand made for reparation by the English Government; but nevertheless, if that demand should be refused, he deprecated a precipitate recourse to war, preferring first an offer to refer the dispute to the arbitration of a third Power. He insisted not that this mode was inevitably the only right one, but he claimed for it the merit of being one deserving of thought and discussion. Having disposed of several objections recently urged against so peaceable a course of action, he said he had come to the conclusion that the seizure on board the Trent was legal, and was supported by precedents in former acts of a similar kind on the part of England towards America; that the Americans had acted not in defiance of international law, but in accordance with its spirit; and that consequently the rude arbitrament of the sword would be an irrational mode of deciding the right in such a case. By a reference in arbitration England would, he contended, be establishing a precedent that would, in its future results, have an important effect in preserving the peace of the world. This was the first occasion England had had of acting on the principle laid down through her influence seven years ago. Let her decline to act, and that protocol was gone to destruction for ever. Though the hon. gentleman's views did not meet with the full acquiescence of the meeting he addressed, they were evidently in accordance with the general feeling of those present, who throughout manifested a tone of moderation which it would be no disadvantage to see more generally entertained by Englishmen towards their trans-Atlantic kinsmen.

THE FEDERAL CONQUEST IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The *Morning Star* publishes interesting letters, extending from the 9th to the 25th of November, from its special correspondent who accompanied the expedition to Port Royal. The first is from Hilton Head Island, Port Royal Inlet, about twenty miles from Savannah. None but negroes were found on this island, from whom they learnt that the planters were burning their cotton to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. The writer went up the channel in a Federal gunboat, and gives the following glimpse of the country through which he passed:—

At Parry Island the river assumes the appearance of an immense lake studded with isles; the banks stretch far into the water, covered with short golden-coloured grass, and the trees in the distance, at this season of the year, are of the peculiar metallic hues which characterise the American autumn. The sun to-day, like every day we have been here, was excessively hot, burning the face and hands, as though shining through a lens; butterflies flew about our rigging, and everything told us of southern climes and mild winters. As the stream narrowed we caught an occasional glimpse of snow-white houses in the plantations, and the dark-coloured huts which are the homes of the slaves, and within five miles of Beaufort we saw the negroes themselves watching our progress from the shore. Here and there a "dug-out" paddled its way slowly close inland. These "dug-outs" are made by the negroes from trunks of large trees, and will hold from two to three persons with care; it requires considerable practice to sit comfortably in them, as the slightest overbalance upsets the boat. The prospect soon became strangely beautiful; orange trees covered profusely with fruit grew down to the water's edge; the palmetto cast its broad leaves over the streams, and the snow-white pods of the cotton plant shook radiantly in the sunshine. Plantations crowded the shores on either side, and hundreds of astonished slaves ran to the banks and watched us up the river. Not a white face was to be seen; the entire country appeared to be given up to the oppressed race whose lot has been to suffer and labour without hope in the midst of Savannah's beautiful and peaceful Arcadia.

A distant view of Beaufort:—

The city of Beaufort lay before us at a distance of four miles, seated, queenlike, on the bosom of a lake; lofty houses surrounded with gardens lay along the shore for a distance of nearly a mile, and the broad expanse of waters reflected the deep azure of the cloudless sky above. Close to us on the right bank of the river were the ruins of an old stone fort, built by the early French settlers to protect themselves from the incursions of the Spaniards of Florida; huge boulders showed their heads above the stream, and afforded sitting room to a crowd of negro children basking almost naked in the warm sunshine. A large and picturesque white frame house, surrounded with tropical trees and the graceful palmetto, marked this spot as the abode of some wealthy planter, to whom no doubt belonged the dusky children and adults attracted by our presence to the shore. Half a mile further on were the remains of a large embrasured earthwork, which, if defended at all, would have been more than sufficient to bar the approach of our gunboat towards the city; but here, as elsewhere, not a white man showed his face. As we neared the city the prospect heightened in beauty: Beaufort, with its palaces and gardens, its orange groves and waving palms, rose gradually from the waters, telling a story of luxury and

ease which a novelist would grieve to analyse. True, the Corinthian columns, the porticoes and colonnades, were of wood and their whiteness paint, but who could discover this at a hundred yards distance, especially when the surroundings were so beautiful!

They found that this luxurious summer residence of the Southerners had been pillaged by the negroes, probably by order of their masters, who had carried off their household slaves and everything portable immediately after the victory of Port Royal. The costly furniture and fittings of all the houses were destroyed, and the town presented a most desolate aspect. Beaufort enjoyed considerable trade and commerce in former years, but the idleness of the whites, and their indisposition for anything like labour, which, in their ethics, was considered a badge of servitude, and, above all, absenteeism, prevented the natural resources of the place from being developed. Though the finest harbour along the coast from Cape Hatteras to Key West, there was not even a decent wharf at Beaufort. Port Royal was entirely neglected, though the outlet of four hundred miles of internal water communication through the richest cotton districts of the South. Beaufort was like a city of the dead:—

The very garrulousness of the unthinking negroes who followed us made the silence more awful, the beauty of the surrounding scenery, the well-kept gardens, the glorious tropical foliage, the hum of the birds, the brilliant colours of the myriad butterflies and insects, added horror to the silence. The angel of death had passed over the scene, and the lavishness of Nature was but the foliage drooping o'er a tomb. Inside the houses the scene was still more heartrending: furniture of the most costly description had been wantonly destroyed, marble stands and pillars broken, drawers smashed open, porcelains, china, and statuettes hurled into heaps over the floors, books and engravings from northern and European cities, many of them worth their weight in gold, torn and ripped asunder; guitars, violins, flutes, forming a debris with slates, copy-books, and children's playthings. From house to house this was the unvarying tale, no exceptions did we find, not a single fact which could induce us to suppose that all this wanton destruction was otherwise than a general plan, and that, too, of the whites themselves.

Beaufort had something of Eastern magnificence. There were no middle-class habitations. The houses were either palaces or hovels, the abodes of luxury or the haunts of want and filth. Some of the relics found told a significant tale:—

In one mansion I came upon an old family Bible containing the names of slaves born on the plantation from the month of May, 1796, to December, 1831. There were eighty-one negroes "raised," as it is here termed, during this period. At the end of the volume was another list, extending from the previous date to April, 1852, the number of additions to the breeder's "property" being exactly 120; as the page was full, no doubt the list is continued elsewhere. I read down the names given these unfortunates. John and Pat figure beside Bella, Satira, Taffie, Lauretta, Brister, Moses, Toby, Creash, Plato, Aaron, Cyrus, and Pig, the latter having made his entrance into the world on the 11th day of April, 1825. The fact is noteworthy, for the last page of the list contains the entry, "Pigs," November 9, 1845, meaning, of course, that Pig 1825 had blessed his or her owner with an additional embodiment of dollars on the latter date. The calligraphy was good, and the dots in the l's unmistakable, but why and wherefore the "chattels" in question should bear such a name must be left to the reader to discover. Southerners only give one name to their slaves, and no stranger ever thinks of asking them more than "whom do you belong to?" Frequently, however, they adopt the surnames of their owners.

They learned from two old negroes who accompanied them that the whites had assured the coloured population that the Yankees, as they call the Northerners, would maltreat them and sell them to the Cubans. Great numbers of letters were found, and among them one which gives an idea of Southern feeling towards the North. The writer, a young man belonging to one of the richest families in South Carolina, writing to his mother in August last from Manassas, says:—

How are my new friends of the "Huntress"? I have heard not a word either from there or of them. I suppose you remember my promising them a Yankee skull for a drinking cup; well, I tried hard to get one, but have not succeeded yet, although I do not mean to give up, but will see how things turn out, and the first chance I get I shall not fail to take off the crown of his head. May be you will like one too, to put on your what-not, would you not?

I suppose you know that after Beauregard's refusal to Cameron's request (this refers to the United States Secretary of War) of searching for the dead body of a relative Cameron (his brother), he sent two men on the sneak; and the rascals were caught just in the act, and will be regarded as spies. I hope they will be hanged. I think I know where the dead Cameron lies? and I intend, as soon as I can, to go and dig up my man and see if my suspicions are right or not. Until then, I am your affectionate son.

ROBERT CHISHOLM.

Port Royal was beginning to put on a new face under the influence of Northern energy. Wharves, huts, warehouses, and stabling were being run up, and every arrangement made for a long occupation. An immense extent of fortification was being thrown up inland, which would enable the Federals to hold the Inlet against 50,000 men. All the coast defences of the Southerners were being abandoned. Panic prevailed at Savannah, and the inhabitants were flying inland, which but for Fort Pulaski would fall an easy prey. Tybee being in the hands of the Federals, the port of Savannah might be said to be hermetically sealed. The Federals had used up all their ammunition, but when a new supply and reinforcements had arrived from the North some new harbour, Brunswick in Georgia, or Fernandina, would be attacked. They were expecting nineteen gunboats and eight large steam ships

from the North, besides several large war frigates. Beaufort was not at present to be occupied.

The *Star* correspondent is able to supply some authentic information as to the working of slavery in the Sea Islands, which are really a portion of the mainland intersected by a perfect network of broad sea canals. The soil appears three parts fine sand to one part fine mould, and is worthless for aught but a few potatoes of the sweet variety, a small quantity of Indian corn, and cotton. The cultivation was miserable in the extreme, and the agricultural instruments of the most primitive description, only to be equalled by the animalism and stupidity of the plantation slaves, droves of whom, half-clothed and dirty to a degree, were constantly entering the Federal lines, and making their way to them from adjacent islands.

There are two classes of slaves in the cotton State, as in those of the border; the field hands, black in complexion, bewhipped almost daily, and locked-up for safety at night, and the household servants, the offspring of incestuous intercourse between masters and good-looking "yellow-girls," who themselves are the children of white men. I have seen a young girl in Washington, with light-brown smooth hair, clear rosy complexion, and blue eyes, who, I was informed, was a slave. I had previously heard of such cases, but attached small credit to the reports; my informant being resolved to satisfy my doubts, showed me the girl, and we questioned her as to her history. In a perfectly artless manner she told us she was born in Texas, and that at sixteen years of age her owner and father made her his mistress, brought her to Washington, and lived with her there until the secession of his State, when he went South, taking with him, as his new concubine, her youngest sister, also his own daughter. The girl seemed surprised at my astonishment and disgust, informing me, with the greatest naïveté, "Why, I belonged to him!" An officer of the Wabash told me the day after the victory at Hilton Head that, going ashore with a boat's crew that morning on St. Helena Island, he ran against a number of slaves of the household class; a few questions satisfied him they belonged to one of the richest planters in those parts. Amongst them was a handsome-looking, olive-complexioned girl, who lamented to him that her baby had been carried off by the family after the battle. "Yass, Massa," said one of the male slaves, "and it is Massa George's baby too;" and the girl showed by her manner how much she was pleased at the fact being made known to the strangers. It is the fashion with defenders of slavery to assume that morality is much higher in their section of country than in a free state of society, but such intercourse as the above between masters and their "property" is not allowed to count. One might suppose the ladies of the South would resent such conduct in their husbands and brothers, but from all I gather they treat the matter with philosophical indifference, whilst the men will defend it as a positive advantage.

The few days the Northerners had been in those latitudes had sufficed to make them emancipationists of the most radical description; and that not so much from political reasons as from humane motives. The writer denies that the negroes are satisfied with their lot—

I have conversed with many of the latter on this and neighbouring islands and at Beaufort, and every coloured man, whether house servant or field hand, expresses the utmost contempt for his late master, whilst the soldiers and sailors feel savage with themselves for having formerly believed the slaves were kindly treated, when they now learn their food consisted of but eight quarters of Indian corn a-week and no animal food, and that the use of the lash was of continual occurrence. The Government at Washington will not be long in feeling the influence of this altered public opinion; but proclamations and such like State weapons will have not a tithe the effect upon the slave system which the presence of Northern soldiers is producing, and will continue to produce.

In a subsequent letter we have further information as to the cotton crop of the district:—

The negroes continue to run in by dozens, and are in all cases well received, and enthusiastic in praise of the Yankees. Whole families enter the camps, so that there is no dearth of servants. What they tell us relative to the cotton is borne out by our reconnoissances, and the reports of sportsmen in our expedition who go shooting and fishing in the neighbouring islands. But half the crop near the coast is gathered, and this half is unginned, and therefore unfit for shipping, whilst the planters are burning it in all directions, to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. I should judge by the fires on the horizon around that the planters destroy their produce as an agreed plan,—one which will be followed wherever the Northern armies attack them. At present they are merely burning Sea Island, a variety principally used in lace manufacture, but when Georgia and the Gulf States are attacked, "Upland" will go.

Intelligence from New York confirms the statement that Tybee island, in Georgia, at the mouth of the Savannah River, about twenty miles south-west of Port Royal, was in possession of the Federal troops. On the 24th the steamers Flag, Augusta, Pocahontas, and Seneca ran down there and threw in a few shells, which elicited no response, when a body of Marines was landed, and the fortifications there found deserted. Formal possession was then taken of the island. It was also announced that another expedition, under command of General Viele, consisting of two brigades, was being fitted out at Port Royal, and was expected to sail in a few days for some point further south. All the light-draught gunboats were to accompany this new expedition. The condition of affairs at Beaufort appeared to be unchanged. Two gunboats remained anchored off the town, which was still unoccupied by either Federal or Confederate troops. Large quantities of cotton yet remained untouched, in storehouses and barns, and the slaves, it was said, continued to come in daily in large numbers. The Federal troops had completed entrenchments entirely across Hilton Head Island. There was considerable sickness among them—a prevailing form of disease being sore throat.

Commodore Dupont's official announcement to the Navy Department of the capture of Tybee Island, at the mouth of the Savannah River, states that the island is within easy mortar distance of Fort Pulaski, and it was expected that news would soon be received of a demonstration against that fortification. By the possession of the island the Federal forces were enabled to cut off all the approaches to Savannah, and the entrenchments which the Confederates had constructed would be of great service. There is on the island a strong martello tower, with a battery at its base.

From Port Royal we have intelligence that an expedition left on the 24th for St. Helena Inlet, and took the enemy's works without opposition. The guns had been carried away previously. Another expedition had started for the interior. It was reported that 14,000 Confederates were at Hardenville, twenty miles from Hilton Head, under General Drayton. The Confederates were concentrating a force at Bluffton.

General Sherman had received instructions from Adjutant-General Thomas to seize all the cotton, corn, rice, and crops of various sorts within his reach, and to use what was necessary and of value for subsistence to his troops, and to send the cotton to New York, to be sold for the benefit of the Government. General Sherman was also directed to take the services of negroes, not only to aid in gathering crops, but also in making fortifications.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

PINSBURY.

The nomination of candidates to supply the vacancy in the House of Commons occasioned by the death of Mr. Thomas Duncombe took place at noon on Saturday on Clerkenwell-green. The gathering on the hustings and in front of it, was very numerous. Dr. Bartlett proposed Mr. W. Cox as a fit and proper person to represent the borough in Parliament. Mr. W. Wilkinson seconded the nomination. Mr. S. Morley proposed Mr. Remington Mills, amid frequent interruptions at first from the more zealous partisans of Mr. Cox, which that gentleman himself, by appealing to them, partially succeeded in representing. Mr. H. Spicer seconded the nomination. The two candidates having addressed the electors amid much disturbance—an Elector asked Mr. Mills whether, if a compromise on the Church-rate question were proposed, he would vote for it? Mr. Mills—I am in favour of total abolition, and opposed to all compulsory rates for religious purposes. An Elector—You have not answered my question. Mr. Mills—As you have not told me what the compromise is, I cannot answer your question. (Hear, hear.) A show of hands was then taken for Mr. Cox. More than two-thirds of the crowd held up both hands. The show for Mr. Mills was comparatively small. Mr. James accordingly declared the show of hands to be in favour of Mr. Cox, and his decision was received with much cheering. A poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Mills.

The polling took place on Monday, with an unexpected result. Mr. Mills took the lead, but about two o'clock the scale began to turn in favour of Mr. Cox, and at the close the numbers (as announced yesterday by the returning officer) stood as follows:—

Cox	4,884
Mills	4,842

Majority for Cox 42

It is stated that every exertion was used by Mr. Mills's committee during the day to induce the many hundreds who had promised their support to poll at their respective booths. Upwards of 1,500 promised votes for Mr. Mills were unrecorded at the poll.

NOTTINGHAM.

Lord Lincoln, son of the Duke of Newcastle, and Sir Robert Clifton, are still the only candidates in the field. There appears to be less probability of a Conservative coming forward. The organ of that party—the *Nottingham Guardian*—says that "the Whigs will be taught a lesson if the electors, both Independent and Conservative, will give a neutral support to the candidature of Sir Robert Clifton, who, though perhaps not the man the Conservatives would select, is, under the circumstances, preferable to the noble lord."

The Dissenters of Nottingham not being satisfied with the language of Lord Lincoln's address on the subject of Church-rates, the following letter from his lordship has been published:—

Piccadilly, Dec. 8.

My dear Sir,—I am sorry that some of the electors of Nottingham should consider that there is any ambiguity in those words of my address which refer to Church-rates.

I did not desire or intend any reservation when I wrote them.

When I was formerly in Parliament I voted against the abolition of Church-rates.

At that time I not only desired, but expected, a compromise, which would satisfy both Churchmen and Dissenters. I still desire it, but no longer expect it.

I wish to see the question set at rest. I feel that this is desirable for both parties. I believe that the Church will find its compensation in the peace produced by a settlement, even if that settlement must be sought by a pecuniary sacrifice, and on the other hand that the Dissenters will as a body look upon the measure as the removal of the last of those grievances under which they once laboured. Unless, therefore, some new plan is proposed when Parliament meets which shall satisfy the requirements of all parties, and of this I have little

or no hope, I shall vote for any bill which proposes the abolition of Church-rates.

Believe me, dear Sir, yours very truly,
Thomas Close, Esq., Nottingham. LINCOLN.

A considerable number of the Dissenters are anxious to know his lordship's opinion respecting the Nonconformists' Burial Bill, and a meeting was held on Wednesday night for that object. There is also some difference of opinion amongst them relative to the Earl's opinions on Church-rates, and the more advanced section of them have signed the following protest:—

A statement having been generally circulated that the opinions of Lord Lincoln on the subject of Church-rates, as contained in his address to the electors, and explained by his letter to Mr. Close, of the 8th inst., are satisfactory to the Liberals and Nonconformists of this town, we, the undersigned, feel bound publicly and emphatically to protest against such an assertion, because—
I. So far from directly engaging to support the entire and unconditional abolition of Church-rates, the said letter expressly declares that Lord Lincoln desires a compromise, and only in a certain contingency, of the occurrence of which he alone will be the judge, will he vote for their abolition. 2. From past experience we believe all attempts at compromise to be delusive; their only tendency is to embitter the discussion, and to delay the settlement of a question already too long deferred, and the justice and necessity of which are universally felt. 3. The assertion of Lord Lincoln that Church-rates are the last remaining grievance of Dissenters implies either lamentable ignorance or a deliberate rejection of the just and long-standing claims of this numerous body to—I. Full admission to all the advantages and honours of our public schools and universities. II. Equal participation in the management of public trusts. III. Abolition of the degrading oaths required upon admission to municipal offices. IV. Limitation of the power of refusing the right of burial in public burying grounds. V. And generally, entire equality in the eye of the law for all religious denominations. 4. Considering these points as of vital importance to the great body of Nonconformists in this country, and regarding Lord Lincoln's letter of the 8th inst. as the expression of his matured opinion upon them, we feel it is impossible to give our support to him at the present election.
Nottingham, Dec. 11.

Nearly a hundred names of electors, including that of Mr. Bradley, the late mayor, have, we are informed been appended to this protest.

Sir Robert Clifton has written a reply to a letter received from one of the Nonconformists who signed the "protest" against Lord Lincoln's views respecting Church-rates. Sir Robert says:—

When I pledged myself in my address to the unconditional abolition of Church-rates, I regarded that course as but one step in the assertion of the great principle that, whatever are a man's religious convictions, he is answerable for them only to his Maker, and is, if right, entitled to absolute equality before the law. The five instances embodied in the "protest" of the Nonconformists have had my deliberate consideration, and I consider them all to be included in the civil and religious equality for which I contend.

Notwithstanding the explanations given by Mr. Leigh, at the meeting on Thursday night, of Lord Lincoln's opinions, many of the Dissenters are not satisfied with the noble lord's sentiments, and, as will be gathered from the above protest, are disinclined to support him.

Sir Robert Clifton is actively engaged in nightly addressing ward meetings.

Lord Lincoln was expected at Nottingham yesterday in company with Sir Morton Peto, Bart., and was to address the electors. His canvass is actively progressing in his absence. Some of the Dissenters support him.

On Thursday, Mr. Chandos Leigh addressed a meeting of the Liberal party, in the absence of Lord Lincoln. In the course of his speech he said:—

Upon the subject of Church-rates he admitted that Lord Lincoln in times past was desirous of effecting a compromise, because the rural districts he thought would suffer inconvenience, which inconvenience would not in the same way affect towns; but when the struggle was continued, when the contention revived, Lord Lincoln began to think that a compromise would be impossible, and now he was prepared to tell them that unless a remedy was effected, he was prepared to vote for a total abrogation of Church-rates. (Loud cheers.) He allowed that the Nonconformists had other grievances, and Lord Lincoln would consider them with the greatest care and attention if they did him the honour of returning him for Nottingham.

In reply to an elector as to whether Lord Lincoln would support Mr. Dillwyn's Endowed Schools Bill, Mr. Leigh said his lordship would give his thorough consideration to the question as to whether he thought it advisable to vote for the amendment which was rejected last year, and which was proposed after a compromise between the Conformist and Nonconformist bodies had failed.

As respected Church-rates, the question was asked if his lordship said he would support Sir John Trelawny's Bill.

Mr. Leigh said he did.

Messrs. Cobden, Bright, and some friends, about three years ago purchased the Dyliffe mines for the sum of 24,000*l.*, and they were bound also to lay out 10,000*l.* in explorations. Their late returns have been upwards of 200 tons of lead ore per month, which it is believed yields a profit of about 1,000*l.* per month, and they expect now to return upwards of 250 tons per month.—*Mining Journal*.

The *Lincoln Times* says it is a humiliating fact that in Lincoln there is, on an average, no less than thirty gallons of laudanum sold; in other words, there is sold weekly in that city as much laudanum as would strike dead 6,000 strong men, as many as were killed in the fatal field of Waterloo of the allied and French armies combined.

Law and Police.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Sittings in Banco.—Before Lord Chief Justice Erle and Mr. Justice Keating.

COLLIER (APPELLANT) v. KING (RESPONDENT).—REGISTRATION APPEAL.

In this case the appellant (the Rev. J. T. Collier), was the minister of a congregation of Particular Baptists, and he claimed to vote for the county upon the ground that he had a freehold interest in the house occupied by him in that capacity. The matter was argued last term, and the court gave judgment on the 7th inst.

The Lord Chief Justice said that, in this case, the appellant claimed to be qualified by an equitable freehold in a house which was vested in trustees in trust, for the minister for the time being of a Dissenting congregation, called Particular Baptists, at Downton. The case sets forth a letter signed by three deacons, requesting the appellant to become the minister after three months' probation, a call in general terms to become the minister, and a continuance in that capacity from 1847. The further evidence in support of the duration of his appointment was the statement of himself and one of the deacons, who had known the usage for thirty-five years, that they considered it to be for life. The revising barrister decided that from these facts, he did not draw the conclusion that the appointment was for life, and we are to say whether that decision is wrong in point of law. The facts found do not necessarily prove that this general appointment operated as an appointment for life. The barrister had by law the duty of stating what inference he drew from the premises before him, and although he might have inferred that the appointment was for life, it was not a necessary inference. In "Burton v. Brooks" 11, B. 46, the revising barrister did infer that the appointment was for life; and the Court affirmed his decision, and Maule J. approved of it. Still it must be noted that there was additional evidence in that case, for the deed creating the trust expressed it to be for the life of the minister therein named; so that the existing agreement at the time of the deed was clearly for life, and it might well be presumed that subsequent appointments would also be for life, if no change was indicated. In "The Attorney-General v. Pearson" 3 Merivale, 420, Lord Eldon directs an enquiry to be made by the Master to ascertain whether a general appointment of a Dissenting minister had then operated as an appointment for life. This direction is more fully stated at the conclusion of this judgment.

In "Porter v. Clark" 2 Simons 323, the appointment was general, and the Vice-Chancellor refused to infer that it was for life, but he relied much on the fact that there was no house and no endowment for the minister, and nothing beyond voluntary contributions. Although the question referred to us is strictly speaking a question of fact, it is probably sent to us in order that some principle may be suggested for future guidance. We therefore add that the question is the same as that which would arise in equity if the trustees brought ejectment against the minister without any legal cause for removal, and the minister applied for an injunction to stay the action. Lord Eldon, for his guidance on that point, in "The Attorney-General v. Pearson" 3 Merivale, 420, above cited, directed the Master to inquire as to the usage in respect of the duration of the office, and particularly whether any agreement or understanding was entered into between the minister and the persons for the time being members of the congregation attending the meeting-house and subscribing to its support, touching the duration of the ministry of the minister. According to the result of such inquiry upon the duration of the appointment would be the decision of the revising barrister for or against the qualification.—Decision affirmed.

MR. THACKERAY AND THE LATE REV. J. SORTAIN.—Mr. Thackeray had heard one of Mr. Sortain's lectures for the benefit of the Brighton Athenæum, and had in the kindest manner introduced himself to the lecturer at the close of it. When Mr. Sortain published a volume of sermons, he sent one to this celebrated writer, from whom he received this letter:—

My dear Sir,—I shall value your book very much, not only as the work of the most accomplished orator I have ever heard in my life, but, if you will let me so take it, as a token of good-will and interest on your part in my own literary pursuits. I want, too, to say in my way, that love and truth are the greatest of Heaven's commandments and blessings to us; that the best of us, the many especially who pride themselves on their virtue most, are wretchedly weak, vain, and selfish, and to preach such a charity at least as a common sense of our shame and unworthiness might inspire to us poor people. I hope men of my profession do no harm who talk this doctrine out of doors, to people in drawing-rooms, and in the world. Your duty in church takes them a step higher—that awful step beyond ethics, which leads you up to God's revealed truth. What a tremendous responsibility is his who has that mystery to explain! What a boon the faith which makes it clear to him! I am glad to have kind thoughts from you, and to have the opportunity of offering you my sincere respect and regard.

Believe me, most truly yours, my dear Sir,

W. M. THACKERAY.

13, Young-street, Kensington, May 15, 1850.

P.S.—Your book finds me at my desk writing, and I leave off to begin on a sermon.

Postscript.

Wednesday, December 18, 1861.

AMERICA.

PACIFIC ANNOUNCEMENT OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

(Per Bohemian, via Portland and Londonderry.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.

Despatches from Washington state that President Lincoln had declared that it was his intention to preserve a prudent policy in regard to foreign relations, and that there need be no fear of war with Great Britain unless the latter should seek a pretext for hostilities. The despatches add that no anxiety is felt on this subject by the Administration.

Mr. Breckenridge has been expelled from the Senate.

A committee has been appointed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia.

The Federal Government has ordered the release of a fugitive slave confined at Washington.

The Unionists of East Tennessee have routed a large Confederate force at Morristown, killing large numbers.

Advices from Port Royal state that the regiment which made a reconnaissance towards Charleston west within twenty miles of the city, and captured three batteries, the guns of which they spiked. They found quantities of cotton, but the Confederates were destroying much of that article. The party returned in safety.

An attack on Fort Pulaski, Savannah, is hourly expected.

The Federal troops have evacuated Tybee Island.

The Confederates in Missouri are retreating.

General Wool has asked the Government for troops to advance on Richmond from Fort Monroe.

It is stated that in consequence of the Trent affair the West India Mail Company has ordered its agents to furnish no more coal to United States vessels.

A Dutch fleet, consisting of eleven vessels, arrived off Laguyas on the 17th ultimo, in order to demand satisfaction from Venezuela for a violation of the Dutch flag.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 17.

The *Moniteur* of to-day announces that in consequence of the death of the Prince Consort the Emperor will go into mourning for twenty-one days.

The *Moniteur* also contains an Imperial decree disbanding the 103rd regiment of the Line and the 1st regiment of the Foreign Legion.

AUSTRIA—THE BUDGET.

VIENNA, Dec. 17.

The Budget was presented to-day to the Council of the Empire.

The following is a summary of the financial statement made by the Minister of Finance:—The revenue for 1861 was estimated at 300,000,000, the expenditure at 344,000,000, and the deficit at 44,000,000 florins. This deficit was to be covered by means of several credit operations, which would, moreover, leave a balance of 8,000,000 florins in the Treasury. The returns for 1861 are not quite completed, but the deficit is expected to amount to about 40,000,000 florins. The excess of expenditure, which was not fully provided for, amounts to 59,000,000 florins. The unsettled state of things in Hungary has caused a loss to the revenue of 11,500,000 florins. The total decrease in the revenue for 1861 amounts to 109,500,000 florins, which will be covered by credit operations. The National Bank has not been applied to for a loan, nor have any public bonds been issued. The estimates for 1862 are as follows:—The Court and Civil Administration, 99,750,000 florins; Army, 108,500,000 florins; Interest on Public Debt, 124,500,000; Sundries, 21,800,000; or altogether about 354,500,000 fl. The revenue for 1862 is estimated at 298,500,000, and the deficit at 56,000,000 fl. The army estimates show an increase of 52,000,000 fl.

The deficit is partly to be covered by increased taxes, and partly by credit operations with the National Bank, the charter of which is to be renewed in return for a loan of 86,000,000 florins, bearing no interest. Twenty millions of this loan will be repaid in monthly instalments of 1,000,000 florins each, and 44,000,000 florins by 1870. The State domains are to be sold at certain fixed periods. Twenty-three millions of the Lottery loan of 1860 have not been taken up. The financial administration has, however, received from the agents 100,000,000 florins for bonds of the loan, and 3,000,000 fl. of the English loan. The National Bank is to be made independent of the State.

On the conclusion of the Ministerial statement the Council of the Empire appointed a committee of nine members to examine the budget.

The resolutions of the Reichsrath on financial questions will be as legal as if all the provinces of the empire were represented. These resolutions will, however, only refer to the non-Hungarian provinces.

ITALY.

PARIS, Dec. 17.

The *Opinion Nationale* of this evening announces that all the officers of the Southern Italian army have been ordered not to leave their homes until

further orders, and that all temporary furloughs are for the present suspended. King Victor Emmanuel, it is said, will go to Naples in the beginning of February next.

ROME AND THE BOURBONIAN.

ROME, Dec. 17.

The Marquis de Lavalette had a conference of two hours with Francis II. to-day. It is asserted that the French Ambassador demanded he should quit Rome. The Cardinals who were consulted in the matter have, it is stated, advised Francis II. to relinquish his apartments in the Quirinal and reside at the Palace Farnese. The Pontifical Government has announced that the funds for the payment of the dividends on the foreign debt, falling due at the end of the month, are ready.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.

Letters received here from St. Petersburg state that the *Journal de St. Petersburg* had published, in that part of the paper usually containing articles inspired by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, a short article energetically protesting against the invasion of the Sutorina by Austria.

TURKEY.

PARIS, Dec. 17.

The Paris papers publish the following telegram, dated Constantinople, 16th Dec. :—"The monetary crisis still continues. It is asserted that the English ambassador supports the efforts of Turkey to raise one million sterling in London."

THE QUEEN AND THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT.

WINDSOR CASTLE, Dec. 17.

The Queen has passed a quiet night, and has slept several hours. Her Majesty continues calm.

The Duke and Duchess of Aumale called at the Castle in the evening of yesterday.

Prince Louis of Hesse arrived last evening from the Continent, attended by Baron von Westwaller.

The funeral of the lamented Prince Consort is appointed to take place on Monday morning next in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. In accordance with the understood wish of the Prince the ceremony will be as private as possible.

The ceremony of lying in state will, it is understood, be dispensed with. The remains of the Prince will not be interred in the royal vault, as has been stated; but the coffin will be temporarily placed in the passage without the iron gates, where the remains of the Duchess of Kent lay previous to their removal to the royal mausoleum at Frogmore Gardens. According to the present arrangements, the funeral will take place between twelve and one o'clock at noon on Monday next. It is said that the late Prince's pack of harriers, and the shooting preserves in Windsor Great-park, will be continued by the Prince of Wales, so that none of the Prince's servants may be discharged.

It has been stated by several of our contemporaries (says the *Times*) that the late Prince contracted his illness in the first instance by catching cold while on his recent visit to the Prince of Wales at Madingley-hall, Cambridge. There is no foundation whatever for this statement. The deceased Prince returned from Madingley-hall in excellent health, and, as will be seen by reference to the *Court Circular*, was afterwards constantly shooting in the preserves of Windsor.

The Prince of Wales will occupy Frogmore House, the residence of the late Duchess of Kent, until after the funeral, as his Royal Highness will be chief mourner.

PARLIAMENT was formally prorogued yesterday till the 7th of January next. It is understood that Parliament will meet for the despatch of business on the 14th or 16th of that month.

THE DECLARATION OF THE POLL IN FIFTH STREET was made yesterday. It appeared that Mr. Cox was returned by a majority of 42—as close a contest probably as was ever fought in the borough. The hon. gentleman briefly returned thanks.

NOTTINGHAM ELECTION.—A correspondent of the *Star*, writing yesterday, says:—"Last night a meeting of the Liberal party was held to hear the report of a deputation which had waited upon Lord Lincoln in order to receive his decided opinions relative to Sir John's Trelawny's bill. It was stated that the Hon. Charles Leigh and Mr. Mundella had had an interview with the earl, and he had given a distinct promise that he would support the Church-rate Abolition Bill. Mr. M. Browne, the Rev. J. Lewitt (Baptist minister), and others defended the course they had taken in signing the protest against Lord Lincoln's candidature, in consequence of the uncertainty of his lordship's real views respecting the Church-rate question. That uncertainty had now been removed, and the objection to his lordship in their minds was removed. Sir Robert Clifton is pursuing an active canvass. Lord Lincoln arrived in Nottingham this afternoon at four o'clock."

MARK LANE—THIS DAY.

Although the fresh arrivals of English wheat to this morning's market were very moderate, the demand, both for red and white qualities, was in a sluggish state; nevertheless, prices were quite supported. Considering the late large importations, the show of foreign wheat on the stands was by no means extensive. All descriptions, however, were in slow request, at about Monday's currency. Floating cargoes of grain moved off steadily, at full quotations. Barley and a steady sale, and prices were well maintained.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Terms for Advertising in THE NONCONFORMIST are as follows:—

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There are, on an average, eight words in a line.

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THE NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"L. D. C." Ely.—We believe that the case referred to is genuine, though we have no specific information beyond what has appeared in the papers.

"Nemos" will see that our correspondence is unusually extended this week.

"J. R." Edinburgh.—Next week.

"J. Ross."—His letter is in type, but is unavoidably postponed till next week.

As Christmas-day falls on Wednesday next, the next number of the *Nonconformist* will be published a day in advance, on Tuesday, the 24th inst.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1861.

SUMMARY.

THE British nation has been overwhelmed with a great calamity in the death of the Prince Consort, and the manner in which the sad and unexpected news was received on Sunday last, in every part of the kingdom, bears witness to the sincerity of the national sorrow for the loss of the Queen's husband, and the depth of sympathy for the widowed Sovereign of these realms. The English people do not mourn alone. The death of Prince Albert has naturally caused great regret in Prussia and other countries where the ties of kindred strengthen regard for the Royal family of England, but the warm expressions of sympathy from the French press, and still more the anxious solicitude and emphatic sorrow of the Emperor and Empress, will not only carry comfort to the Royal mourner, but touch the hearts of her subjects. Her Majesty's conduct in this, the greatest crisis of life, has surpassed all expectation, and will deepen the affection and admiration of her people. On this, the uppermost thought in the public mind, the most gratifying assurances are given. She is said to have declared that the present is a time which will not admit of mournful inaction, and that it is her duty to attend without delay to public business. "With a feeling which will be readily understood and appreciated (says the *Times* of this morning) the Queen had more especially set herself the task of mastering those subjects in which the late Prince Consort took an interest, believing it to be the best mode of showing devotion to his memory. We may therefore hope that even those matters of national concern in which the Prince's judgment and good taste were particularly useful will not suffer so much as was feared by his loss. But in this hour of political suspense there are questions of still greater importance to be thought of, and it is indeed satisfactory to the country to know that we have on the throne a Sovereign whose nerves have been braced rather than paralysed by the chill of adversity." Equally gratifying is the information that the Prince of Wales has dutifully responded to the solemn appeals made to the Royal Family by its august head, in the sharpest hour of bereavement, and has already taken his place by his mother's side, as her stay and support in her distress.

"Peace or war?" is the momentous question that divides the national anxiety with the loss of the Prince Consort, and sympathy with our widowed Queen. The news from America now

extends to Dec. 7th, from which we learn that the Federal Government did not anticipate war. President Lincoln is stated to have declared that it was his intention to preserve a prudent policy in regard to foreign relations, and that there need be no fear of war with Great Britain, unless the latter should seek a pretext for hostilities. This statement bears out the favourable conclusions drawn from the silence of the President's Message, and his own formal statement in reference to the British ship *Perthshire*, that he will support "no belligerent act not founded in strict right as sanctioned by public law." It is probable that Earl Russell's despatch has by this time reached Washington. Lord Lyons, it is now believed, is instructed to require a "substantial" answer to the demand for the release of the Southern Commissioners within seven days, by the expiration of which term General Scott may have arrived, and put the Federal Cabinet in possession of the opinions of the French Government, and urge the views put forward in his published letter. It is clear, from the tone of the Northern press, that the seizure of Messrs. Slidell and Mason is not regarded as an outrage on the British flag, and that there was no expectation that it would be so promptly repented.

The manifestations of public opinion strengthen the hope that the Government will give grave consideration to the reply that will be received from the Federal Cabinet to Lord Russell's demands. We may conclude that, if the captured Commissioners are not immediately surrendered, the President's response will be of such a nature as will not require Lord Lyons to demand his passports, or, at all events, leave no alternative but an appeal to arms. The British people have, consequently, a golden opportunity during the next week or two of using their influence in favour of peace. To that end such speeches as that of Mr. Frederick Peel, the Secretary of the Treasury, at Bury, and the eloquent remarks of Mr. Charles Buxton at Maidstone in favour of arbitration, will largely contribute. But more active efforts will be required to counteract the warlike appeals of the *Times*. We are rejoiced to learn that there is a strong probability that Parliament will meet for the despatch of business on the 14th or 16th of January, so that the final decision of our Government will not be taken without the advice of the great council of the nation.

The Federal Congress was opened on the 2nd by a Message from the President, which indicates no disposition to concede Southern independence, and a resolution to carry on the war with the sole aim of restoring the Union. Mr. Lincoln is not, as yet, at all events, favourable to an emancipation policy, although several of his Ministers are now avowed abolitionists.

In considering the policy to be adopted for suppressing the insurrection, I have been anxious and careful (he says) that the inevitable conflict for this purpose shall not degenerate into a violent and remorseless revolutionary struggle. I have, therefore, in every case, thought it proper to keep the integrity of the Union prominent as the primary object of the contest on our part, leaving all questions which are not of vital military importance to the more deliberate action of the Legislature. . . . The Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be employed. We should not be in haste to determine that radical and extreme measures, which may reach the loyal as well as the disloyal, are indispensable.

But the House of Representatives is more favourable to emancipation than the President, and has appointed a committee to inquire into the expediency of abolishing slavery in the district of Columbia. This step, coupled with the resolutions that are being discussed by the House, and the bold anti-slavery speech of Senator Sumner, are a sign that, if the war continues, the adoption of an abolition policy is only a question of time.

The military news from America is still undecided. General McClellan with his large army is unable to move in consequence of the state of the roads, though there are hints that troops may be sent to Fortress Monroe with a view to an advance on Richmond. A reconnoitring expedition from Port Royal has penetrated within twenty miles of Charleston, and disabled three batteries, while arrangements were being made for an attack on Fort Pulaski, that guards the approaches to Savannah. It has been truly said that the Southern cause is greatly served in English opinion by the absence of news from the seceded States. The letter which the *Morning Star* has, however, published from Port Royal, from which we have given extracts in another column, is well calculated to check our sympathy for the Confederates, and gives a striking and revolting picture of the working of slavery in the Sea Islands.

The Finsbury election has resulted in the unexpected return of Mr. Cox by a majority of forty-two over Mr. Remington Mills, whose friends appear to have been betrayed into false security by the abundance of promises which

were not redeemed.—Two Liberals are contesting the vacancy for Nottingham, Lord Lincoln and Sir Robert Clifton, the Conservatives not being strong enough to dispute their claims. It will be seen that a large body of the Nonconformist electors have held aloof from Lord Lincoln in consequence of his unsatisfactory views on ecclesiastical questions, and have embodied their views in the form of a protest. We now learn that the noble lord has satisfied their scruples, and has distinctly promised to vote for the Church-rates Abolition Bill. There seems now every probability that Lord Lincoln will be returned.

DEATH OF THE PRINCE CONSORT.

"COMFORT, O God who only canst do it, the soul of our beloved Queen under the heavy affliction Thou hast seen fit to lay upon her! Be Thou a husband to the widow, a father to the fatherless! In their desolation, show them the greatness of Thy love! In their bereavement, let them realise the tenderness of Thy compassion, the sufficiency of Thy strength! Spare Thou this land, O King of kings, the evils of which the death of the Prince Consort may seem to be the forerunner, and may that great calamity, through the influence of Thy good Spirit, be made the means of rebuking our pride, and of turning our hearts to righteousness, gentleness, and peace, for Thy Son's sake, Amen."

We have put our first thoughts upon the mournful event which, on Sunday morning last, smote the nation dumb with dismay, into the form of prayer. What else could we do? How otherwise could we relieve the oppression which seized upon our hearts? Oh, our helplessness in the presence of death! Has not every Englishman's soul yearned to minister some soothing consolation to the widowed Queen and her orphaned children, and felt that the sympathy of man was insufficient to meet the extremity of their grief? What can we do in this, or in any similar case, but turn with reverent submission to the great Father of spirits, and humbly but fervently commend those whom we fain would comfort, but cannot, to the infinite pity and unutterable tenderness with which He and He only can make light to shine in darkness? We dare believe, we rejoice to believe, that the devout upturning of her people's hearts towards God in behalf of our afflicted Sovereign and her family, will be followed by the descent upon her and their spirits of the reviving dew of Heaven's own peace. Again, therefore, we say—for it is all we can say to any good purpose—"God support, console, and bless her Majesty."

The suddenness of the stroke has greatly enhanced its severity. The health of Prince Albert has been so uniformly good, that his decease at so early an age was amongst the last things we should have anticipated. It was only on the morning of Saturday last that the public became aware of his serious illness, and before the close of the day he had breathed his last. Even the Queen, and the more immediate attendants upon the Royal patient, suspected no danger till within a day or two of his death. No time was allowed us to prepare our thoughts and feelings for the great change which was so near at hand. It fell upon us like a thunderbolt from the skies. The nation stood aghast at the rapidity with which disease took down that mortal tabernacle, in defiance of all the probabilities which the case presented. A sound constitution, previous health, temperate habits, medical skill, unremitting attention—all went down in a few hours before the irresistible potency of a wasting fever. In any case the bereavement would have been deeply felt—but coming as it did so instantaneously, it cleaved its way deeper still into the hearts of the people.

The first pang of distress was one of sympathy with her Majesty—but no one could conceal from himself the loss sustained by the nation. The position assigned to the young Prince on his marriage with the Queen was one of no trifling difficulty. On the one hand, constitutional usage and political jealousies forbade his taking any public part in the Government of the country—on the other, his exalted rank without some fitting occupation, would but have made him a conspicuous mark of contempt. We have to be thankful that the Prince Consort steadily and permanently resisted the seductions to a life of self-indulgence to which such an unfavourable position must have exposed him. It is impossible to compute the extent to which the British nation is indebted to him for the high tone which his self-restraining and virtuous course of life has since imparted to social morality in this country. But this is not all—his merit has not been merely negative. With sagacious eye and unselfish heart he quickly marked out for himself a sphere of public duty in which, without trench-

ing upon constitutional custom, and far apart from the rivalries of political parties, he might turn the influence of his high station to account, and add to the lustre of the British crown. In social reform, in philanthropy and charity, in educational effort, in the promotion of industrial art, and in bringing to bear upon the constructive genius of the country, the stimulus of international emulation, he found ample scope for the exercise of his highly-gifted and carefully cultivated mind, dignified occupation for his leisure, and ever-expanding opportunities for rendering important service to the country of his adoption. His beneficent influence has left its traces upon the condition of all classes of the community. The improved and improving character of the dwellings of the poor, the zealous support given to charitable institutions, the higher taste, both in reference to form and colour, which distinguish our manufactures and beautify our homes, the advancement of scientific agriculture, and the fuller development of the fine arts, bear witness to the success with which he has followed his self-chosen vocation. One of our contemporaries has very happily designated him "the Minister of Civilisation." He was that—he invented the department for himself, and he performed the duties of his post with rare fidelity and success.

The memory of Prince Albert will be inseparably associated with the Great Exhibition of 1861—will it not also be proudly but somewhat sadly identified with that of 1862? If we may not truly attribute to him the original idea embodied in these magnificent enterprises, we are compelled to acknowledge that to his energetic patronage and effort the reduction of that nebulous conception to massive fact is mainly owing. He made the project his by the pains he took to convert it into a reality, and by the splendid success which crowned his endeavours. The impulse which his work gave to art industry in this country, the spirit it awakened in our seats of manufacture, the dignity which it conferred upon labour and skill, and the high relative position to which it advanced the triumphs of peace, will embalm his name in the grateful remembrance of the country. We have not yet exhausted the rich vein of national wealth which he opened to us; and although death has summoned him from his post, and the second enterprise will be shaded with pensive regrets that fell not upon the first, we can hardly doubt that the International Exhibition of 1862 will disclose to us great additional obligations under which he has laid us, and throw fresh light upon the high qualities, mental and moral, with which the Prince Consort sought to elevate the country.

The Prince Consort is dead. How much the Queen will miss the wisdom of his counsels, and the relief which they gave to her sense of responsibility, and what the Royal family will lose by losing the daily influence of his example, we can estimate but vaguely and impartially. We can only silently lift up our hearts to heaven, that He who has all hearts in His hands, will overrule this terrible visitation for good—that the death of the father may revive in the hearts of all his children the fondest reverence for his name and for the virtues which rendered that name illustrious; and that her Majesty the Queen may long be spared to receive the devoted loyalty of her people, and to rejoice in the mature development of Christian character in every member of her family.

THE LAST PHASE OF THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

THE voice of mourning has not hushed the rumours of war. On Monday the death of the Prince Consort was dismissed with a sigh, while the news from America formed the town talk of the day both in the City and on 'Change.

It may suit writers with a taste for war—men who choose like fanatics, and then attempt to defend their choice like philosophers and patriots, to hash up and intermingle dates, facts, and isolated words, to eke out their diatribes against the North, and hound the British people on to war. Passion acting on imagination may do much to accomplish this dire purpose among the impetuous and unreasoning. The effervescing section of societies who have nothing to lose, those gentlemen of England who sit at home at ease, would enjoy the luxury of encountering and punishing the Americans by proxy. But irritability is not statesmanship, or clamour for war the highest evidence of wisdom; and before either nation selects the arbitrament of the sword, the responsible men in both will require to give some clearer evidence that they know the difference between assertion and demonstration. All may be conceded that these bearers of the fiery cross demand about American bluster and offensive foolhardiness in times past, but the question of war must be tried on a different issue—an issue which will not substitute rumours for facts, when

even isolated facts will not be held sufficient to support a theory of national intention either of studied insult on the one hand, or semi-hostile indifference on the other, and when something more convincing will be demanded than either the strong pity and "proud precipitancy of soul" of manufacturers of sensation articles here, or the spiteful unbridled violence of a few in America, journalists or political adventurers. Now, what are the facts by which the aggravated sympathies of the war fever is sustained? The assumptions are manifold, but the fact is an isolated one which nothing but the determination to sustain a foregone conclusion could offer as the basis of a theory. It is assumed by those valiant in pen and ink that the British Government sent out a peremptory demand that Messrs. Mason and Slidell should at once be given up. Some of these gentlemen even name the number of days as five during which Lord Lyons was to wait for an answer to this ultimatum. But this is pure assumption, and as improbable as pure; because others, whose means of information are at least equal, and, as we think, superior, as confidently predict from the data that have transpired that there will be no war between this country and America. The apostles of strife hang on, however, to these assumptions with a tenacity almost desperate, and add to them the fact that the American House has voted thanks to Captain Wilkes, and that the Naval Department has not only endorsed his conduct, but has indicated that he was rather lenient in not taking the Trent as a prize. It is freely conceded that these are awkward and unfortunate events, which the best men on both sides of the Atlantic will regret; but the question to be solved is whether they so complicate the position as to convert the chances into the certainty of war!

We unhesitatingly answer, No, and justify the answer by a reference to the sequence of events. In such a question, dates, facts, and intentions ought to be everything, while the garbage of political clap-trap and the appeals to irritated passions ought to be held as nothing. First, then, the assumption that the British Government without knowledge of the intention of the American Government should send an ultimatum, must be treated as a myth,—one of those hobgoblins which are called up at dull seasons for the excitement of the public and the succour and comfort of the fourth estate. With that go all the other assumptions about times, seasons, and the instructions to Lord Lyons. Then mark the sequences of events and dates, and say whether all that has transpired could by common sense be construed into a closing of all the avenues through which two kindred nations can escape from war. With that bias which men always have towards their own aims and cause, the lawyers of the Northern States advised that the stoppage of the Trent and capture of the Confederate officers was not beyond the limits of international law. Of course these lawyers were as wrong in law as the act was wrong in policy, but the government there, as the government here, had no course left but to act upon the recommendation of its own legal advisers, and before this authority the subordinate reports of the government were evidently made up, and it is far from impossible that the rough draft of the President's Message took the same form: and what other form could it consistently take? President Lincoln was as much bound to act upon the dictum of his constitutionally appointed legal advisers as Lord Palmerston, and what would not have been said had the Prime Minister rejected the advice of the Crown lawyers and acted upon his own responsibility? The abettors of the panic forget (except when it suits other ends) that the Government of America is as amenable to the American people as Lord Palmerston is to the ten-pounders of this country, and that both have been honest to the constitutional requirements of the respective countries. But the first glimpse of the excitement in this country became known in America just before the delivery of the President's Message, and the passage adopting the American legal view of the Trent case was probably struck out in prospect of an official despatch upon the subject. It is no doubt said that the American President might have saved all difficulties by an offer to give up the prisoners; but suppose the prisoners had been ours, could Lord Palmerston have so acted against the advice of the legal guardians of the Crown, or can it be in the interest of liberty or constitutional government that such unconstitutional practices are urged? Without sympathy for American bluster, and despising their past swagger and bravado, in the interests of popular responsible government here as well as there, we protest against President Lincoln's being blamed for not doing in America what would have hurled any Minister in England from power for daring to attempt.

That this would have been an additional cause of complication seems impossible, and his silence shows how anxious both he

and his Government are not to violate our national sensibility at present. This may be called selfishness, or cowardice, or what men may, but the present business of this country is with facts, and the fact, so far as the President's Message goes, constrains us to believe that he has done what he could from the outbreak of the war up to the present time to live at peace with England.

If it be difficult to extract fuel for the war flame from the President's Message; it is equally difficult to gainsay the conclusion that the thanks of the country voted to Captain Wilkes does complicate a question previously surrounded with difficulties. Nor can the conclusion be resisted that the hot haste to glorify the victor for his deed was in many prompted by the fact that he had bearded the lion in his den, and secured his prizes by a reckless display of pluck, a quality as much esteemed in England as in America.

But what are the facts connected with this vote? It cannot be suspected that Mr. Lovejoy, on whose motion the vote of thanks was passed, has any communion with the anti-British fanatics who follow Seward and the *New York Herald*.

And shall a people whose House of Commons, in blinded fury, so lately offered up the Duke of Newcastle as a holocaust to unreasoning rage, become relentless because another people, and yet not another, have been equally impetuous in their unreasoning joy? Impossible! and however we may be astonished at the simplicity of such men as Mr. Lovejoy, and condemn the bad taste or worse feeling of others, yet such a vote come to before the full extent of our wounded dignity was known, ought not to be tortured by sensible men into the basis of a war. Besides, admiration of a man's well-intentioned vigilance and zeal does not imply governmental endorsement of his deed, and although all the Powers in Europe agreed that Captain Wilkes was mistaken in his international law, the qualities for which he has been thanked remain intact and his zeal as an officer untarnished, so that even the complications consequent upon this vote by no means necessitate war without exhausting all the efforts of diplomacy and arbitration.

It may place the Government of the Northern States in a less fortunate position with their people, and by accepting such a vote as a defiance or a threat we may so weaken the strength of the executive, as to give mobocracy for the first time that overwhelming power in America which it is made to assume when held up as a bugbear to frighten the middle classes of this country; we say for the first time, because for the last thirty years, America has presented the anomaly of a so-called fierce democracy selecting only Southern aristocracy for its rulers—and, however much this forcing of the Federal Government under mob law, may suit the taste and tactics of Southern sympathies and Britons panting for revenge, it behoves statesmen to be well assured that such a course befits the comity and future interests of the nations before it is sanctioned or adopted by publicists of Britain.

THE FINSBURY ELECTION.

THE result of the election for Finsbury has taken every one by surprise. The success of Mr. Remington Mills was taken for granted. For a week or ten days he was without a rival, during which period an efficient committee had been organised, and arrangements perfected either for a quiet walk over, or for an active contest, as the case might be. Meanwhile a considerable number of electors, ignorant of the antecedents of Mr. Mills, unacquainted with his public life, jealous of the auspices under which he was brought forward, and goaded by the taunts of the public press that Finsbury could be bought for 5,000*l.*, became passively averse to the sole candidate who sought their favour. Mr. Cox, the late member, who was defeated at the last general election by Sir Morton Peto by a majority of more than 4,000 votes, first coquetted with the prevalent discontent, and finally resolved to venture on another, and an apparently desperate, attempt to recover his lost seat. Amid something like general derision, Mr. Cox issued his address, announcing his resolution to give the electors of Finsbury the opportunity "of answering the calumny" which had been cast upon them. The position he took up was thus pointedly stated in his address:—

I have, therefore, much pleasure in giving you the opportunity I believe you desire, and; at the same time, I give you the assurance that beyond the legal expenses of the returning officer and of the election auditor not one shilling will I expend.

My principles are well known to you all. It will, therefore, only be necessary for me to assure you that I have still the same ardent love of civil and religious liberty which I had when I before represented you, and that I have not altered or varied any opinion I then held.

Gentlemen, seek no committee rooms; let each man's

home be his committee room; seek no paid canvassers, show that they are unnecessary; seek no cab, but go to the polls as you know how free and independent electors ought.

This bold appeal has met with a remarkable response. Mr. Cox has been returned at the head of the poll. His gallantry has condoned his oratorical escapades. In his person, objectionable as he unquestionably was from his Parliamentary indiscretions, the electors of Finsbury vindicated their independence. They came forward spontaneously to proclaim to the world that at least one metropolitan borough could choose for itself, without the aid of local cliques, and that it needed neither open public-houses, organised committees, nor an army of paid canvassers, to extract its votes. The constituency, which time after time returned Mr. Duncombe free of expense, has shown that it can still rise superior to potent electioneering influences, and that a man who frankly throws himself upon its support, and identifies himself with its fair fame, has the strongest claims upon its favour. If Mr. Cox has been elected by the "mobocracy" of Finsbury, it is a mobocracy that can appreciate courage and gallantry, that can vindicate its own honour, come to the poll without external stimulus, and is not forgetful of past services. In these days, when no imputations are too strong, no libel too gross, to be believed as to the aims and tendencies of democracy, the humbler electors of Finsbury have given a fitting and dignified rebuke to these aspersions. We are no admirers of Mr. Cox's parliamentary career, but he was at least an honest and industrious representative—qualities not without recommendation in these times, when subtle refinements take the place of honest frankness, and great principles are apt to disappear in the hesitation and caution of their professors.

The Finsbury contest did not turn upon any great public question. Both candidates were liberal enough for the practical exigencies of the day. But the one was known, the other a comparative stranger in the borough; while Mr. Cox had the advantage of being able to point to two years' Parliamentary service and consistent votes. Above all, he could appeal to a principle which would awaken public interest—that of local independence. The leading friends of Mr. Mills committed the mistake of preventing their candidate from announcing a distinct programme. Too much of a Dissenter to win the suffrages of thorough Churchmen, Mr. Mills refused satisfactory assurances to those upon whom he might have best relied for cordial support. While the Dissenter talked of Church-rate compromise and dwarfed it to a question of sectarian exemption, the Churchman insisted all the more strongly on total and unconditional abolition on the broad principles of justice. Mr. Mills disclaimed the cordial support which a distinct utterance on what Mr. Disraeli designates "the great social question of the day" would have elicited, and discouraged and perplexed his best friends. The blunder was to some extent repaired at the nomination, when too late to avert the consequences of his indecision. If the House of Commons has lost a leading Dissenter of business habits and experience, Church-rate abolition has gained a reliable vote. We cannot forget that a single additional vote would have carried Sir John Trelawny's Bill through the House of Commons last Session.

There were, we understand, a considerable number of Nonconformist electors who, instead of holding aloof, would have gladly voted for Mr. Mills, and given him that active support of which he seems to have so much stood in need, but for his avowed willingness to accept a compromise on Church-rates. Respect for Mr. Mills's character and position, and a recollection of his services for the last quarter of a century in the cause of civil and religious liberty, made them reluctant neutrals. The Evangelical Churchmen were, if we are to judge from the tone of the *Record*, not ill pleased at a Dissenter so ready to concede the supremacy of their Church, asking their suffrages, although many of them must have gone to town on Monday and forgot to give their promised vote. No less than 1,500 promises to Mr. Mills were, we are told, unfulfilled. It is obvious, then, that had there not been so much care to check enthusiasm in his favour, and to satisfy one side at the expense of natural supporters, he would have easily been returned. To throw a wet blanket over one's friends is a very dangerous expedient in political warfare, especially when the representation of a great constituency is concerned.

We do not, however, pretend that the Finsbury election was mainly decided by the Church-rate question, although it was unquestionably an element in the final issue. Mr. Mills polled scarcely half the number of votes that gave Sir Morton Peto his seat, and only some 300 more than Mr. Cox when the latter contested the seat with the hon. baronet. What a sign of electoral apathy! More than half the constituency were unpolled on Monday, and Mr. Cox's simple

appeal brought up a larger number of electors than the costly and elaborate machinery set in operation by Mr. Mills's committee. Whatever disappointment this unexpected turn of the Finsbury election may cause in some quarters, the constituency have vindicated their independence without sacrificing their political consistency. It can no longer be said that any great constituency may be secured by a sufficient outlay for committee-rooms and paid canvassers, or that great wealth, and the expenditure of a moderate fortune, are essential to obtain a seat for a metropolitan borough.

Mr. Cox has won another opportunity of senatorial distinction. He has helped to wipe away one reproach from metropolitan constituencies. By discreet silence he may do something to remove another. His influence in the House of Commons may be felt, though his voice be not heard. A man may gain a solid reputation in Parliament by hard work and the eloquence of his votes, even if he puts a padlock on his lips. If, as it has been somewhat coarsely said, Mr. Cox cannot open his mouth without putting his foot in it, he may still find abundant opportunity of serving his constituents without betraying himself and them.

DEATH OF THE PRINCE CONSORT.

The above melancholy intelligence is thus officially announced in a *London Gazette* extraordinary published on Sunday:—

"Whitehall, Dec. 15.

"On Saturday night, the 14th instant, at ten minutes before eleven o'clock, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort departed this life, at Windsor Castle, to the inexpressible grief of her Majesty and of all the Royal Family.

"The Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, their Royal Highnesses the Princess Alice and the Princess Helena, and their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, were all present when his Royal Highness expired.

"The death of this illustrious Prince will be deeply mourned by all her Majesty's faithful and attached subjects as an irreparable loss to her Majesty, the Royal Family, and the nation."

The *Times* gives the following account of the Prince Consort's last days from exclusive and evidently authentic information:—

"The Prince Consort was taken ill some twelve days since. Symptoms of fever, accompanied by a general indisposition, made their appearance. For some days the complaint was not considered to be serious, but from the early part of last week the medical men in attendance and the persons about the Court began to feel anxious. It became evident that, even if the disorder did not take a dangerous turn, a debilitating sickness would at least confine the Prince for some time to the Palace. It need not be said that no statement was made which could unnecessarily alarm her Majesty or the public. It was not till Wednesday, when the fever had gained head and the patient was much weakened, that the first bulletin was issued, and even then it was said that the symptoms were not unfavourable. In short, it was considered to be an ordinary though severe case of gastric fever, from which a person of the Prince's age and strength, aided by the skill of the first physicians in the country, might be reasonably expected to recover. The usual routine of the Court was consequently not departed from, and though, as we have said, much anxiety prevailed, it was not thought necessary to communicate these apprehensions to the Queen.

"We believe, however, that the Prince himself had for some days a melancholy conviction that his end was at hand. The recent death of his relative the King of Portugal from a similar disorder is understood to have had an unfortunate influence upon him, and possibly assisted the progress of the malady. It is said that as early as Wednesday morning the Prince expressed his belief that he should not recover. On Thursday no material change took place in his condition, and on Friday morning the Queen took a drive, having at that time no suspicion of immediate danger. When, however, her Majesty returned to the Castle, the extremities of the patient were already cold, so sudden had been the fresh access of the disorder. The alarming bulletin of Friday was then published. From that time the state of the Prince was one of the greatest danger. On Friday evening it was thought probable that he would not survive the night, and the Prince of Wales, who had been telegraphed for to Cambridge, arrived at the Castle by special train about three o'clock on Saturday morning. All night the Prince continued very ill, but in the forenoon of Saturday a change for the better took place. Unhappily, it was only the rally which so often precedes dissolution; but it gave great hopes to the eminent physicians in attendance, and was communicated to the public as soon as possible. The ray of hope was

fated soon to be quenched. About four o'clock in the afternoon a relapse took place, and the Prince, who from the time of his severe seizure on Friday had been sustained by stimulants, began gradually to sink. It was half-past four when the last bulletin was issued, announcing that the patient was in a critical state. From that time there was no hope. When the improvement took place on Saturday it was agreed by the medical men that if the patient could be carried over one more night his life would in all probability be saved. But the sudden failure of vital power which occurred in the afternoon frustrated these hopes. Congestion of the lungs, the result of complete exhaustion, set in, the Prince's breathing became continually shorter and feebler, and he expired without pain at a few minutes before eleven o'clock. He was sensible, and knew the Queen to the last. The Duke of Cambridge and the following gentlemen connected with the Court were present:—General Bruce, Sir Charles Phipps, General Grey, General Bentinck, Lord Alfred Paget, Major Du Plat, General Seymour, Colonel Elphinstone, and the Dean of Windsor.

"It must have cheered the last moments of the illustrious patient to see his wife and nearly all his children round his bed. The Princess Royal, who is at Berlin, was prevented by recent severe indisposition from travelling, and, indeed, the death of the Prince followed too soon on the discovery of his danger for such a journey to have availed her. Prince Alfred is serving on board his ship on the other side of the Atlantic; but the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice were by his side, together with several of the younger members of the family. Of the devotion and strength of mind shown by the Princess Alice all through these trying scenes it is impossible to speak too highly. Her Royal Highness has, indeed, felt that it was her place to be a comfort and support to her mother in this affliction, and to her dutiful care we may perhaps owe it that the Queen has borne her loss with exemplary resignation, and a composure which under so sudden and so terrible a bereavement could not have been anticipated.

"This fact will, we are sure, give the greatest satisfaction to the country, and we may add that, after the death of the Prince, the Queen, when the first passionate burst of grief was over, called her children around her, and, with a calmness which gives proof of great natural energy, addressed them in solemn and affectionate terms, which may be considered as indicating the intentions of a Sovereign who feels that the interests of a great nation depend on her firmness. Her Majesty declared to her family that, though she felt crushed by the loss of one who had been her companion through life, she knew how much was expected of her, and she accordingly called on her children to give her their assistance, in order that she might do her duty to them and to the country. That her Majesty may have health and strength to fulfil these noble intentions, and that she may live many years in placid cheerfulness and peace of mind, alleviating the recollection of her loss by sharing the happiness of her children, will be the earnest prayer of all her subjects."

The last medical bulletin was as follows:—

"Windsor Castle, Saturday night, Dec. 14.

"His Royal Highness the Prince Consort became rapidly weaker during the evening, and expired without suffering at ten minutes before eleven o'clock.

"JAMES CLARK, M.D.

"HENRY HOLLAND, M.D.

"THOMAS WATSON, M.D.

"WILLIAM JENNER, M.D."

His Royal Highness was calm and collected, so much so that a short time before his death he addressed farewells to several persons around him in the language of their native countries—English, French, and German.

A telegram was forwarded from Windsor Castle immediately after the death of his Royal Highness to the Emperor and Empress of the French at Paris, who, during the day, had made several inquiries respecting the state of the Prince's health; to the Emperor of Austria, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and the King and Crown Prince of Prussia, who had also made repeated inquiries by telegraph.

During Sunday all the shipping in the river had their flags half-mast high, and the royal standard was also hoisted half-mast high at the Tower, of which the illustrious Prince was Chief Constable, an office he had filled since the death of the Duke of Wellington.

The great bell of St. Paul's, which is never used except on the death of a member of the Royal Family, also was tolled.

It is, of course, superfluous to state that a universal feeling of gloom was spread over the metropolis from an early hour on Sunday morning when the mournful intelligence became known. In nearly every place of worship, without distinction of sect, the event formed a theme for discourses, in which the deep loss the nation has sustained was dwelt upon, and in the course of which expressions of sympathy, which produced a fervent response, were given utterance to for her who is the greatest sufferer by the calamity.

The Rev. T. Binney, at the Weighhouse Chapel, in the morning, made elaborate and touching reference to the death of the Prince Consort, causing the first prayer to bear entirely upon "the Queen's great sorrow," which had "filled the palace with tears and

the nation with mourning;" and he spoke with such manifest emotion that the large congregation was moved to audible weeping as he pleaded for "Divine strength and comfort" to be imparted to "the widow and the fatherless children."

The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, of John-street Chapel, Bedford-row, in reference to the death of the Prince Consort, said:—"When I was preaching lately at Ryde I learned, from one or two sources, that the clergyman at whose church the Royal Family were in the habit of attending was a singularly pious and truly evangelical Christian, and that when he was more than usually plain and impressive in preaching the Gospel, he has been on more than one occasion thanked by the Prince. When we know how apt men of rank and wealth are to contract a positive feverish dislike to the Gospel, and what men in his position sometimes think of religion, it is with still more bitter grief and profound sorrow that we contemplate his departure from among us."

At Exeter Hall a special sermon on the duty of Christians in relation to the American difficulty was delivered by the Rev. William Brock, of Bloomsbury. The rev. gentleman gave out as his text Psalm cxii. 7:—"He shall not be afraid of evil tidings; his heart is fixed trusting in the Lord." Evil tidings, he said, were in the midst of them that day—evil tidings for which they had been wholly unprepared. They could hardly believe in the calamity which had happened—it seemed to be a dream. The Prince Consort was dead and gone, and the Queen, the sovereign of these realms, was left a widow. She had hardly recovered from the trial of having lost the best of mothers when she was visited with the heavier calamity of the death of the best of husbands. Most earnestly did he invite them to pray that God would fulfil His promise upon the fatherless and the widow. He appealed to their evangelical loyalty, and in the day of her poignant and overwhelming sorrow, he desired they would pray "God save the Queen." Had the subject on which he was to preach not been announced, he would have endeavoured to turn her Majesty's great bereavement to some good account, and would have tried to give expression to the universal grief which was felt at the death of a man who was so worthily loved and so profoundly respected.

At St. James's Hall the Rev. Newman Hall officiated at the special afternoon service, and both in his prayer and sermon made most affecting reference to the death of the Prince. Having read with deep impressiveness the 90th Psalm, which treats of the shortness of human life, he called upon the congregation to engage for a short space in silent prayer for our beloved Queen. This request was complied with, and after a few minutes of breathless stillness Mr. Hall, in fervent language, and in a voice faltering with emotion, besought the Almighty to succour her Majesty in her most trying calamity with his richest blessings. They had that day to mourn the removal from among them of an illustrious Prince who had been deservedly beloved. He had been taken away in the prime of life, and while he enjoyed the esteem and affection of all classes in the nation. Such an event was highly calculated to induce them to turn their minds from the present to the future, from the visible to the invisible, and from the fleeting affairs of this world to the realities of eternity.

Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle was crowded to excess, and although the rev. gentleman pathetically drew the attention of his congregation to the subject, he announced his intention of specially addressing himself to it on a future occasion.

The accounts of the grief caused on Sunday by the telegraphic news of the death of Prince Albert are of one uniform complexion. At Manchester the bells only rang muffled peals. At the Cathedral, Canon Richson announced the melancholy event, and at most other churches and chapels it was formally announced, or incidentally mentioned in prayers. It was the same in other towns. In the University Church in the afternoon profound emotion was evident when the officiating minister, the Rev. C. D. Marston, of Caius College (select preacher for the month), omitted the name of his late Royal Highness from the prayer for the Royal Family, and (as Chancellor) from that for the blessing of the Almighty on "this our body" (i.e., the university), in which prayer the various dignitaries of the university are enumerated.

In consequence of the lamented decease of his Royal Highness, festivities at Wimpole, the seat of the Earl of Hardwicke, at which his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was to have been present, will be necessarily prevented.

Affecting allusions were made to the sorrowful event by the judges who presided in the law courts on Monday. In the Court of Common Council a resolution of condolence with her Majesty in her distressing bereavement was unanimously adopted. The Law Amendment Society, which was to have held its meeting on Monday, adjourned, after the Chairman had given suitable expression to the feeling of its members concerning the death of his Royal Highness.

MEMOIR OF THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT.

For the following outline of the principal incidents of the life of Prince Albert we are mainly indebted to the *Morning Star*:

Prince Albert was born at Ehrenberg, on the 26th of August, 1819. His father was Ernest Antony Charles Lewis, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, and his mother (the duke's first wife) Dorothy Louisa Paulina Charlotte Frederica Augusta, daughter of Augustus, the last duke but one of Saxe-Gotha-Al-

tenberg. His ancestors had been Margraves of Meissen, and Electors of the Empire, and he was lineally descended from the famous Elector who first signed the Reformers' protest at Spire against the Diet of Augsburg (1529). The young prince was first educated at his father's castle of Ehrenberg by masters from the College of Coburg. On his mother's death, when he was about eleven years old, he came to England, and became an inmate of Kensington Palace, where the Duchess of Kent, his aunt, was living. He here first saw his future wife, the Princess Victoria, and the two were fellow students. He remained about fifteen months in England, and returned home on his father's second marriage. At the age of seventeen he entered the University of Bonn as *juris studiosus* (student of law), and devoted himself most assiduously to the study of law and history, and to the cultivation of music, poetry, and painting, in all three of which accomplishments he was no mean proficient, even at that age. During the three terms or seasons of his academical career, he was singularly beloved for his amiable disposition.

On the accession of Queen Victoria to the throne of Great Britain, various speculations were afloat as to the probable quarter in which the youthful Sovereign, then in her nineteenth year, would seek for a matrimonial alliance. The rumour, which originated in a Belgian paper, that Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg was likely to be selected, was no sooner copied into the English papers than it was scooped as untrue. But a visit of King Leopold to England in 1839, and the subsequent arrival among us of Prince Albert and his elder brother, caused the rumour to be rather staggered in their incredulity. The Royal Princes were in England for a month, and within a week of their departure (November 23) the Queen summoned her Privy Council to announce her approaching marriage with Prince Albert, expressing a firm belief that the alliance would prove happy to herself and beneficial to her country. When Parliament met, on the 16th of the ensuing January, the interesting event, of course, formed one of the chief topics of her Majesty's speech. It will scarcely be believed at the present time, but it stands recorded in the terribly authentic pages of "Hansard," that the Duke of Wellington carried an amendment to the clause of the address, which "was the echo of her Majesty's speech" on this point, and that in the House of Commons the Conservative party contrived on the same grounds to get the address referred to a committee. The grounds for this strange proceeding were that her Majesty only spoke of her alliance with the "Prince" of Saxe-Coburg, and the Duke and his friends saw danger to Protestantism in the fact that the Prince's Protestantism was not publicly avowed by the Queen! So, in spite of the fact that the Duke of Cambridge, from personal knowledge, vouched for the Prince's Protestantism (which indeed was notorious) the Duke carried an amendment congratulating the Queen on her marriage with "a Protestant Prince!" Before the month was out the Prince became a naturalised British subject by Act of Parliament. The bill of supply for his Royal Highness met with sturdy opposition from two quarters. Mr. Hume (Jan. 27) moved that, instead of 50,000*l.*, 21,000*l.* a-year only should be voted to the Prince, but was defeated by 305 yeas to 38 nays. But Colonel Sibthorp next moved that the sum granted be 30,000*l.* only, and carried the amendment (the only amendment he ever did carry) by 262 yeas to 158 nays, nearly all the Conservative Opposition, including Sir R. Peel and Sir J. Graham, voting with the colonel. The marriage of the Queen to the Prince took place on the 10th of February, 1840, in the Chapel Royal, St. James's, the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Howley) and the Bishop of London (Dr. Blomfield) officiating, and the Duke of Sussex giving away the bride. According to the records of the time, there never was such a concourse of people in St. James's Park to see the procession since the visit of the Allied Sovereigns in 1814; and the appearance of the bridegroom seems to have been all that could be desired by the most fastidious of his highborn female critics, for he is described as being "very attractive," charmingly "pensive," "the picture of health," "affable," &c.

In 1842 the Queen and Prince paid their first visit to Scotland. In 1843-4 occurred their celebrated visits to King Louis Philippe, at the Château d'Eu, and to the King of the Belgians; and on their return home they commenced their tour through the country, visiting Cambridge (where the Prince was made LL.D.), Tamworth, Lichfield, Chatsworth, &c., &c. In consequence of the death of the Duke of Northumberland, a great contest took place early in 1847 for his Grace's office of Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. Some few of the distinguished University dons proposed to place his Royal Highness in nomination, much against the desire of the majority of Churchmen on the books, who had notoriously desired for a long time to elect the late Earl of Powis, of St. John's College, by way of acknowledgment of his services in preventing the union of the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor. Prince Albert, under these circumstances, declined to stand, but Dr. Whewell and others put his name forward, and he was elected by a majority of 115. He was installed at Cambridge on the 6th of July, 1847, her Majesty accompanying him to the University; and the poet Wordsworth composed the installation ode. As Chancellor of Cambridge, it is only proper to say that his Royal Highness has behaved with singular moderation, prudence, and sagacity. He has never interfered in University matters except for the good of the University, and it was mainly owing to his good sense that Cambridge accepted with more alacrity than Oxford the Government commission

appointed by Lord John Russell to inquire into the condition of our two great Universities. It may be added here, that his Royal Highness was a warm patron of talent in University men, and that it was through him that several of the best men in Cambridge emerged from academical obscurity.—Dr. Graham, Bishop of Chester; Dr. Phillpotts, Bishop of Worcester; Professor Lightfoot, &c., &c.; and generally in matters affecting Church appointments his influence has always been used on the Liberal side,—in favour of Mr. Kingsley, Dean Trench, Dean Alford, Dr. Thomson, Dr. Stanley, &c., &c.

In 1851 his Royal Highness rose to the height of his popularity by the success of the Great Exhibition—a success mainly owing to his great ability, laborious industry, and great power of mastering details. It was in the December of that year, however, that he was subjected to no end of abuse for his reputed complicity in the dismissal of Lord Palmerston from the office of Foreign Secretary. The ill-feeling against the Prince continued to increase, until, in 1853, it culminated in a series of the most virulent and discreditable articles in two of the high-priced papers, which at last procured some amount of credence for statements which were either malicious fabrications or childish *godemoucheries*. Still some dirt stuck. Prince Albert was himself on his road to the opening of Parliament in 1854; and Lord Aberdeen, Lord Derby, Lord Hardinge, Lord John Russell, Mr. Walpole, and other magnates of party, got up successively, and showed in the clearest manner possible, in answer to the charges, that Prince Albert had a perfect right to sit with her Majesty during her interviews with her Ministers; that he had not corresponded with Continental Governments to the injury of this country; that he had really and truly kept, as much as he could, aloof from all party politics; that he never desired, but, on the contrary, declined to succeed the Duke of Wellington as Commander-in-Chief; that he never overruled any decision of the Commander-in-Chief, &c., &c. Lord Aberdeen and Lord John Russell were very emphatic in denouncing these calumnies, which, be it observed, were circulated by the *Tory Herald*, as well as by the *Morning Advertiser*. For the last few years his Royal Highness has taken no very prominent part in public affairs. He has, however, been active in promoting the interests of the Royal Patriotic Fund, over which he presided. The Wellington College, which mainly through him promises to be one of the noblest schools in England; the Horticultural Society, whose present flourishing condition is due to him; and other excellent societies, are objects which a Prince might most fittingly support without incurring any objection on the ground of "Austrian sympathies" or "Germanising influence." It must not be forgotten, too, that his active and intelligent supervision of his eldest son's revenues (in the Duchy of Cornwall), of which the Prince was chief steward, have proved of inestimable benefit to the property.

The speeches which his Royal Highness has delivered at intervals have been marked by a consciousness of language, a liberality of tone, a calm impartiality, a terse, well-studied, judicious style, which have always been warmly approved. A collection of these speeches, published in 1857, at the suggestion of Lord Ashburton, by the Society of Arts, eminently deserves perusal. The liberal sentiments and the shrewd common sense of the illustrious speaker are signally displayed in them, and there is not the slightest tinge of bigotry, affectation, or pedantry. One of the first, if not the first, of his Royal Highness's speeches was delivered on the 8th of May, 1848, on behalf of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes. The Prince took occasion to object to the practice of contrasting the interests of different classes in society—the interests of the poor being in fact identical with those of the rich—and he protested against "interference with labour and employment, or destroying freedom of thought." At the banquet given by the Lord Mayor Farncombe to the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 the Prince spoke at length, and in terms which deserve to be commemorated. He said it was the duty of every educated person closely to watch and study the time in which he lived, in order to accomplish that great end—the realisation of the unity of mankind. He then alluded to science, as being now not confined to a few, but as being the property of all—distributed among all. He hoped that the Exhibition of 1851 would cause men to realise the blessings bestowed on them in this world, and the conviction that they could not be fully realised except by living at peace with all people. This speech produced a great effect, and Lord Derby said of the speaker that he had, since his arrival in this country, earned the gratitude of all classes, had abstained from interfering in politics, and had used all his energies for the welfare of the nation. At the Lord Mayor of York's return banquet (October 25, 1850) Prince Albert spoke in the most graceful and affecting manner of the death of Sir R. Peel, whose absence was the only alloy to the pleasure he felt in attending the feast. Sir Robert, he said in memorable words, was "Liberal from feeling, Conservative from principle." In 1851 (June 16) Prince Albert made a speech in favour of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, in which the warm eulogiums of King William III., the founder, as the greatest monarch who had ever ruled in England, caused some criticism. It was on this occasion that his Royal Highness solved the internal divisions of the Church, in a phrase declaring that they were of the same nature as dissensions in the State, the "conflict of the principle of individual liberty with that of allegiance and submission to the will of the community." At the Mansion House, in

1854, he excited the wrath of the Roman Catholics by his exultation (at a meeting for the Sons of the Clergy) over the fact that when the yoke of "a dominating priesthood" was shaken off at the Reformation, our ancestors found "the keystone" of the system was "the celibacy of the clergy," which they proceeded to abolish accordingly. It was about this time, during the Crimean war, that the Prince made himself somewhat unpopular by his misunderstood assertion that the "Constitution was on its trial." The *Daily News*, in speaking of this and other of his speeches, says:—

It is well known that after his marriage he read a course of English constitutional history and law with an eminent barrister. When at length the Prince came more prominently before the public, he manifested a delicate appreciation of his position in abstaining from questions of party politics; but occasions arose when he showed that he had penetrated the spirit of our institutions. The speech, in which during the Crimean war he spoke of constitutional government as being "on its trial" is not, we believe, included in the collection of his addresses published by the Society of Arts. The expression was sure to attract notice, and has since been mentioned at intervals to his prejudice. Looking back at the period, and remembering the disasters which, in spite of the heroism of our soldiers, attended our arms, we can now see that the Prince was not expressing doubt as to the issue of that "trial," but rather reminding his audience how much the credit of free government, and the probability of its adoption abroad, depended on the efforts the nation was then called to make. Against the ambiguities of the speech at the Trinity House may be set the speech at St. Martin's Hall, a distinct and hearty tribute to the excellence of the form of government prevailing in England. "To this country belongs the honour of having succeeded in the mighty task with which other nations are still wrestling—the task of reconciling, as far as the State is concerned, the principle of individual liberty and of allegiance and submission to the will of the community, and thus of making its political constitution an object of admiration to the world." But the Prince did not love topics which brought him within the range of political questions. All his public appearances were governed by excellent taste and judgment. "From the moment," he said on one occasion, "that I was united to the sovereign to whom it had become my privilege to devote my whole existence, I felt I could belong only to the nation at large." Although ready on occasion with arguments to defend the course he took against possible objections, he preferred to associate himself with endeavours to promote social improvement, on principles commonly accepted. On such occasions he showed an acquaintance with the structure of society in this country which many a born Englishman lacked.

Prince Albert was President of the Social Science Association in 1859, and delivered then one of his addresses. But of all his titles, the one which he seemed most to have valued was that of President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, to which he was elected in 1859. He opened the proceedings of the association at Aberdeen with an address which was applauded by all parties in the empire for its earnest and graceful eloquence, as well as for its tact and knowledge.

It remains to sum up formally the titles and honours of the illustrious deceased. The Prince Consort (so created by patent, June 25, 1857, in order to give him precedence over ordinary royal highnesses at foreign courts) was a Knight of the Garter, the Thistle, and St. Patrick; Grand Master of the Order of the Bath, and Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George; a Field Marshal in the Army, 1840; Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade, and Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, 1852; having before 1852 been, successively, Colonel of the 11th Hussars, of the Scots Fusiliers, and of the 60th Rifles; Grand Ranger of Windsor Park, 1841; Governor of Windsor Castle, 1843; and High Steward of Windsor, 1850; High Steward of Plymouth, 1843; Captain-General of the Royal Artillery, 1843; Master of the Trinity House, 1852; Lord Warden of the Stannaries and Chief Steward of the Duchy of Cornwall, 1842; President of the Zoological Society, 1850; and of the Horticultural Society, 1858; Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, 1847; LL.D. Cambridge and Bonn; D.C.L. Oxford; a Knight of the Golden Fleece of Spain, 1841; and of the Seraphim of Sweden, 1856.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The following is from the *Court Circular*:—
Windsor Castle, Dec. 16 (11 a.m.)

The Queen has had some quiet sleep during the night, and remains as calm as under her affliction can be expected.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge left the Castle in the afternoon for London.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary arrived from Kew in the afternoon.

Major-General Seymour, Equerry to the Queen, has left England for the Continent, to attend her Serene Highness Princess Hohenlohe, who is expected over immediately.

The Queen, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the other members of the Royal family at Windsor, will leave the Castle, this (Wednesday) morning, for Osborne, Isle of Wight. The Prince of Wales will return to the Castle on Monday next, in order to attend the funeral of his illustrious sire.

It is stated that the King of the Belgians will shortly arrive on a visit of condolence to the Queen. His Majesty, on embarking at Ostend, will go direct to Osborne. The King of Hanover is also expected to arrive in London in a few days from Hanover.

A telegram from Berlin dated Monday is to this effect:—

The news of the death of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort has awakened the greatest sympathy among all classes of the Prussian people, and has plunged the Royal family into the deepest mourning.

On receipt of the sad intelligence, the King and Queen paid a visit of condolence to the Crown Princess. The King also sent his aide-de-camp to Lord Loftus to express his sympathy for the Royal family of England.

The Prussian Court will go into mourning for four weeks.

It is rumoured that the Crown Prince will proceed to Windsor on Wednesday next, in order to attend the funeral of the Prince Consort. The Crown Princess, it is said, will be compelled to renounce her intention of accompanying the Crown Prince, on account of the state of her health.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral will take place on Monday next, the 23rd inst., and at about the same hour of the day as when the Duchess of Kent was buried—between eleven and twelve o'clock in the forenoon. In accordance with the custom usually followed of late years, the funeral will not be a State one, nor will the remains of his Royal Highness lie in State. All these details, however, have been intrusted to Messrs. Banting, who have for so many years conducted the Royal and public funerals in this country. But, few and simple as are the rites which mark these solemn occasions, a great amount of preparation is necessary beforehand. St. George's Chapel, Windsor, where the interment will take place, has to be draped and carpeted with black, the Royal vault to be opened, and time allowed for the arrival of the representatives of foreign Courts who will be deputed to attend on this occasion. All these arrangements have been carefully considered, and the shortest possible time in which they can be completed is by the date mentioned. At the funeral his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will act as chief mourner, supported by the Duke of Cambridge and by the Crown Prince of Prussia. The remains will be laid in the Royal vault. During Monday the inner shell and leaden coffin which will enclose the remains of the Prince Consort were forwarded to Windsor. According to custom, the body will be interred in four coffins, the inner one or shell being of polished mahogany cased outside with lead, then an outer, plain, but very massive coffin of mahogany; over all comes the State coffin or case, of crimson velvet and with massive silver gilt ornaments. On the leaden coffin is to be a silver plate, engraved with the style and titles of the deceased Prince. The outer mahogany coffin will simply bear a plate with his name and the date of his birth and death. On the State coffin will be the customary silver-gilt plate bearing an inscription similar to that on the leaden coffin.

The Lord Chamberlain has issued an order for the Court to go immediately into mourning, and the Deputy Earl Marshal a notice that "all persons" are expected to "put themselves into decent mourning."

DETAILS OF THE PRINCE'S ILLNESS.

A correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says:—

"The Queen's attention to her Royal consort has been most exemplary and unceasing. As his disorder approached its crisis, the Prince could not bear her to leave the room, and was impatient for her return. The Queen and the Princess Alice sat up with him the whole of Friday night. About three o'clock they were joined by the Prince of Wales, who remained with them during the rest of their mournful vigil. A gentleman who has seen the corpse informs me that the features have more than the usual pallor of death. The face, always composed and statuesque in expression, is wonderfully calm, placid, and peaceful in death. It is as if the figure had been suddenly transmuted into the whitest alabaster.

"It appears that Prince Albert has not been in a good state of health since his return from Scotland. His illness dates, however, from his visit to the Prince of Wales at Cambridge, about a month ago, when he went out shooting, got wet through, and, it is said, was imprudent enough to sit in his wet clothes. The private apartments and corridors at Windsor Castle are, I hear, kept at a temperature of about 60°, and hence the Prince took with him to Cambridge a susceptibility to cold, which rendered any long exposure imprudent, if not dangerous. About a fortnight since the Queen and Prince Consort reviewed the Eton School Volunteer Rifle Corps. The rain fell fast during the ceremony, and the Prince was seized on the ground with pains in the back, resembling an attack of lumbago. He became feverish, and complained of pains in his limbs. Confinement to his room was ordered. Gastric fever supervened, and wasted his strength. Typhoid fever followed, and his five physicians were unable to make head against this combination of maladies. I hear that Sir James Clark, a week ago, prophesied that Saturday night would be the crisis of the patient's disorder. Sir James and Dr. Jenner remain at the Castle, as a matter of caution. Dr. Jenner is an eminent authority in cases of fever, but it is consolatory to know that there is nothing infectious in the disease which carried off the Prince."

Obituary.

THE LATE PETER CARSTAIRS, Esq.—The Missionary, Bible, Educational, and Benevolent Societies of the metropolis and of British India have sustained a severe loss by the sudden death of Mr. Peter Carstairs, which occurred at his residence, Richmond Green, on Friday, the 6th inst., to the surprise and inconsolable grief of his family. Mr. Carstairs spent his earlier years in India, and was employed for some time in maritime commerce, sailing from Madras. He held a situation in a Go-

vernment office, though he did not take rank among the covenanted servants of the company. Thus he acquired habits of business, and established a reputation for efficiency and integrity. As he advanced in years and in experience he more energetically pursued commercial life, and succeeded in realizing an independent fortune, which he gratefully employed for the glory of God and the happiness of all around him. The religious, benevolent, and educational institutions of Madras were not only benefited by his liberality, but also conducted and prospered by his counsel. The charities of the Presidency and the Economical Associations by which the uncovenanted servants of Government were enabled to provide for their families, were fostered and encouraged by his generous efforts and assiduous services. He was one of the originators of a college at Madras, and a managing trustee of the Doynton Institutions for Madras and Calcutta, designed for the education of youths born in India. Mr. Carstairs was an earnest and constant supporter of the Madras Bible Society, and the London Missionary Society's operations in India and elsewhere. He made frequent remittances to the funds of the latter in London. British missions received large contributions year after year from him, and he eagerly watched the progress of other institutions, helping them with seasonable donations and co-operation. The inhabitants of the Presidency appreciated his philanthropy and public spirit, and expressed their admiration of his character and talents by a grateful testimonial publicly presented to him; and when he left for England, in the year 1854, he carried with him the affection and confidence of all classes. Till the day of his death he cherished the liveliest concern for the cause of God in India, and the prosperity of all the benevolent institutions in the city where he so long lived. When Mr. Carstairs arrived in England he cordially cast in his lot with Nonconformists, and realised his membership with such Independent churches as were near to his residence. He was welcomed to the Committee of the Bible, the Missionary, and British Mission Societies, as also to the Congregational Union. He cordially sympathised with the Societies for Chapel Building, and gave with no stinted hand towards the erection of chapels and schools throughout the country. Mr. Carstairs did not confine his sympathies to religious and benevolent objects. He was a warm supporter of Liberal opinions and of civil and religious liberty. Twice he contested the borough of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and on both occasions polled a large number of votes, and but for divisions in the Liberal ranks would have secured the seat. Mr. Carstairs was not only a subscriber to the Liberation Society, but a member of the Executive Committee, and frequently took part in its deliberation, in Serjeant's Inn.

DEATH OF PRINCIPAL CUNNINGHAM.—The Free Church of Scotland have sustained a serious loss in the death of Dr. William Cunningham, Principal of the New College, Edinburgh, which took place early on Saturday morning, after an illness of ten days, terminating in pleurisy. Dr. Cunningham was recognised as one of the leaders of the great ecclesiastical secession from the Scotch Establishment in 1843, having taken a prominent part in the conflict of debate in the Church Courts that preceded that event. After the "disruption," as it was called, Dr. Cunningham, who had previously been minister of Trinity College Church, Edinburgh, was appointed Professor of Church History and Divinity in the new College then instituted, and in 1847, on the death of Dr. Chalmers, he was chosen to fill the office of Principal. The deceased clergyman has long been regarded as one of the ablest theologians in Scotland. His last great effort on the platform was a speech at Edinburgh about a year ago on the Cardross case, which was generally regarded as a most lucid exposition and able defence of the view now maintained by the Free Church in opposition to the Civil Courts on the question of ecclesiastical discipline. The rev. doctor was chosen Moderator of the Free Church Assembly in 1859.

Miscellaneous.

THE BANK OF DEPOSIT.—The Rev. W. Bean, of Worthing, one of the directors of the Bank of Deposit, has signified his intention of paying out of his own pocket whatever sum may be necessary to secure a dividend of 10s. in the pound to any persons resident in Worthing who may have been induced, through the influence of his name, to deposit their money in the bank.

LECTURE ON THE SEVENTH COMMANDMENT.—On Wednesday evening the Rev. William Brock, the pastor of Bloomsbury Chapel, gave a lecture at St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, on the "Seventh Commandment," in aid of the funds of the London Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution. In the absence of Sir Samuel Morton Peto, who was to have presided, Mr. Samuel Morley occupied the chair. The hall was well filled with gentlemen. The lecture was loudly applauded.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN IRELAND.—The *Gazette* notifies the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the following matters:—1. The constitution, establishment, practice, procedure, and fees of the Superior Courts of Common Law in Ireland. 2. The differences between the constitution and the forms of practice, procedure, and fees of the Courts of Chancery of England and Ireland.

REFRESHMENT.—THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—It has transpired that, in addition to the sums paid down by Mr. Morrish, Mr. Sanders, M. Viellard, and M. Martin, for the privilege of supplying the

refreshments, that they will also pay a certain sum per head upon all visitors. The two English contractors pay five-eighths of a penny, the French contractors are to pay $\frac{1}{4}$ d. on the first 4,000,000 of visitors, and $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for each visitor above that number. The sum expected to be received under the contracts is 30,000*l*.

THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.—Nearly the whole of the Exhibition building may now be said to be roofed in, giving the enormous total of 988,000 square feet of roofing as against 953,000 of the Paris Exhibition, and being 280,000 more than that of the London Exhibition of 1851. The eastern courts are nearly finished, and the picture gallery is now a perfect work. Great things are expected from the principles adopted in lighting this important department of the building. The light is admitted at a particular angle from the roof, by means of a skylight extending along its entire length.

MR. AND MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. and Mrs. German Reed have added to their popular and pleasant entertainment at the Gallery of Illustration "The Vicissitudes of a Colleen Bawn," related musically by Mr. John Parry. This new version of the *Colleen Bawn* is a lyro-comic representation of the principal characters in the original drama, in which the most popular airs of Ireland are introduced. The other portion of the entertainment continues to attract large and gratified audiences.

ELECTION OF AN ALDERMAN.—On Friday a ward-mote was held at Shaftesbury Hall, Aldersgate-street, City, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, for the purpose of electing an alderman for the ward of Aldersgate, to supply the vacancy created by the decease of Sir Peter Laurie. Mr. Norris, M.P., proposed Mr. Robt. Bealey, the well-known type-founder. They all knew that the trading and bustling community of London was recruited year after year by young men from the country, full of energy, hope, and enterprise, joining the ranks of citizenship. Forty years ago Devonshire supplied one of that class in the person of a gentleman whom he should propose as their future alderman. (Cheers.) During those forty years Mr. Robert Bealey had been known either in the ward of Aldersgate or its immediate vicinity. In the last twenty of them he had been actively engaged in business pursuits in the ward, and during the latter part of that period he had been before the public, performing various important duties in their interest, and especially as an indefatigable member of the Court of Common Council. He believed his friend was competent to discharge all the duties devolving upon a member of the Court of Aldermen. He knew he had by industry and perseverance acquired for himself a competence which would enable him in the luxury of an idle life to devote an active mind to the service of the public in that capacity. The nomination was seconded by Mr. W. O. Fowler, a leading inhabitant of the ward. No other candidate having been nominated, the Lord Mayor called for a show of hands, and then declared the election to have fallen unanimously on Mr. Robert Bealey, a citizen and Joiner. The announcement was received with acclamation.—The Lord Mayor congratulated the inhabitants of the ward on the choice they had made. He claimed, he said, to be somewhat of a judge of Mr. Bealey's fitness for office, having for several years been in a position in the Corporation of London which enabled him to form an accurate estimate of that gentleman's capacity.—Alderman Bealey, who was greeted with cheers, said he had not sought in a light spirit the office to which he had just been elected. He had looked carefully to the duties and obligations incident to it, and he believed them—rightly discharged—to be all-important to the welfare of the citizens of London. He adverted briefly to the privilege immemorially enjoyed by the citizens of London of electing their own magistrates, and to the natural jealousy with which they guarded that privilege, lest the conduct of any one intrusted with magisterial functions should place it for a moment in disrepute or jeopardy. He had never undertaken any important public duty without first counting the cost, and without a conscientious desire to discharge it to the best of his ability. With respect to Mr. Norris, he felt that the claim of that gentleman to consideration, as having represented the ward in the Court of Common Council for upwards of twenty years, was so strong on this occasion, that if he had chosen to come forward he would have voted for him. (Heads.) He (Mr. Bealey) might say he opened the first leaf in the ledger of his life in 1820, and worked on with unflagging industry until he made himself a commercial position. Longing then for some other employment by which his mind might be occasionally taken out of the rut of continual business, and an opportunity having offered itself, he entered some few years ago the Court of Common Council, and there his guiding motive had been to promote the public good.

A KING'S JOKE.—The late Mr. Payne mentions, in his "Wine and Walnuts," a conversation between the King and a famous German general, whose everlasting theme was the bravery of his English subjects. George (*loquitur*): "But, mein general, dere is von ting dat de Briton is afraid of." "Your Majesty is under von mistake; der Englishman is not afraid of noting at all." "But I tell you dat he is; and if you keep it ein great secret I will tell you." "Most honoured, your Majesty." "Den you will never tell it to no one at all?" "I will not, your Majesty." "Come closer, den, for fear of any von hearing it—der Englishman is afraid of him's wife."—*Dublin University Magazine*.

Literature.

The Monks of the West, from St. Benedict to St. Bernard. By the Count DE MONTALEMBERT. Two vols. Edinburgh and London: Blackwood and Sons.

The Count de Montalembert is recognised by both Protestants and Romanists as one of the most remarkable and reverend members of the Papal Church in modern times. All admit his high-minded candour, his fervid piety, his great learning, his rich eloquence: but the still greater individual distinction of the man, is his combination of an apparently sincere and deep-rooted love of freedom, with a singularly warm and entire devotion to the Church of Rome. There are surface contradictions in the character of such a man; but his frankness, boldness, and stainless purity, give the beholder confidence in his inward integrity and consistency. The poor old Pope has not, throughout the length and breadth of his spiritual dominions, a man who will so readily be believed when he turns towards Rome, and, eloquently deploring "the melancholy and singular circumstances" of the present, professes "affectionate veneration for the person and the authority of the Holy Father," and mingles with "ardent and respectful sympathy for his sorrows," a "filial tribute to him not only as the minister of infallible truth, but also the image of justice and good faith, of courage and honour, shamefully overpowered by violence and deceit!" There can be no question that all this is uttered in deep earnest, and in pious submission, by Montalembert: but it warns us of the spirit and the habit of mind in which a history of monasticism is likely to be written by this devoted son of the Church.

It is twenty years since Montalembert wrote his *Histoire de Sainte Elisabeth*; in whom he found the epitome of the "Catholic poetry of suffering and of love." It was his desire to do something more for the vindication of a resplendent period of the middle ages, and for the deliverance especially of the monastic orders from the antipathies and prejudices with which he knew them to be regarded. He selected St. Bernard as the subject of a biography, regarding him as "the most accomplished type of the Religious." But the study of his life brought the conviction that this saint—praised as he is by common consent as a man of genius, a great writer, a powerful orator, and influential upon his own age without a parallel—has yet been little understood; that justice has not been done to the fact which governed and explained his career—his monastic profession. "No other man has shed so much glory over the frock of a monk"; but this man was himself the product, not the root, of the monastic order, which for five centuries had perpetually renewed its legions, and employed them "to subdue, to pacify, to discipline, and to purify the savage nations amongst whom they laboured, and of whom twenty barbarous tribes were successively transformed into Christians." Taking such a favourable view of monasticism and its results, and holding very justly that the life and age of St. Bernard can be explained and comprehended only when we have estimated the character of the previous epoch, Montalembert undertakes to trace the early history of the monks of the west. He commences with a preliminary sketch of the social and religious condition of the Roman empire after the peace of the Church was proclaimed by Constantine; and then gives biographical pictures of the monastic precursors in the east as well as in the west, from St. Antony, the father of eastern monachism, to St. Benedict, the great legislator of the western monks, whose "rule" is fervidly praised as "the undying code of the most august and fertile branch of the ecclesiastical army." In this marvellously brilliant and effective series of portraits, we have Basil, Gregory Nazianzen, Chrysostom, Jerome, Augustine, Athanasius, and many others, and not a few of the holy and celebrated women of the times; and though a reader needs be warned that there is the ideal element supplied by the painter's genius in all these portraits, and the real living men and women, great and good as most of them were, can be known and understood only when other delineations have been as carefully studied as these; it is yet impossible not to acknowledge the research and intelligence with which the original sources for their history have been employed, and the presence of the spirit rather of an honest admirer and humble devotee than of a partisan eulogist.

It is in this preliminary portion that Montalembert lets us best see the influence of preconception, of imagination, and of his own simple piety, in the estimate he has formed of monasticism; for the eloquent and warm-hearted descriptions of the beautiful character of its institutions, and of the happiness of a religious life (in the monastic sense), are often as weak in judgment, and as blind or as violent to unquestionable historic truth, as they are winning in

spirit and interestingly curious in detail. The essential Romanist error lies at the bottom of this view of the monastic life; and is expressed by himself in the words—"An institution which had in view nothing but the education of the human soul, its conformity to the law of Christ, and the expiation of its native guilt by a life of sacrifice and mortification." This he terms "the end and the beginning" of all the founders and legislators of the monkish orders. And that the words we have italicised contain what is to him the root and ground of the whole institution, plainly appears in the remark, that—"To those who do not acknowledge the original fall and the double necessity of human effort and Divine grace to elevate us above the condition of fallen nature, it is clear that the monastic life can be nothing but a grand and lamentable aberration." The same notion appears in the recognition of its power to give "a victorious weapon against the inordinate love of the creature," and to promote the "mysterious worship of chastity," as establishing the claim of the institution to be venerated, notwithstanding abuses and scandals. Surely the partial truth that may be found in the following passage, is as nothing compared with its contradictoriness as a whole to what is well known of the physical and psychical conditions under which the genuinely monastic life has been chosen in all nations.

"Resolute to escape, as much as was in nature, from the empire of falsehood and wickedness, from the instability of human things and the lamentable weakness of old age, these young athletes sought to put their life in harmony with their convictions; and, by the warm and pure inspiration of their free will, they consecrated to the service of their neighbour, to the love of God, to the profit of the soul, a virgin energy of which nothing had as yet tarnished the purity, or enfeebled the force. One of the most singular errors which many of the apologists of the monastic life have fallen into, has been to regard it as a refuge for sorrowful souls, fatigued and discontented with their lot in the world, unable to hold the place from which society has banished them, consumed by disappointment, or broken by melancholy. 'If there are refuges for the health of the body,' says M. de Chateaubriand, 'ah! permit religion to have such also for the health of the soul, which is still more subject to sickness, and the infirmities of which are so much more sad, so much more tedious and difficult to cure!' The idea is poetical and touching, but it is not true. Monasteries were never intended to collect the invalids of the world. It was not the sick souls, but, on the contrary, the most vigorous and healthful which the human race has ever produced, who presented themselves in crowds to fill them. The religious life, far from being the refuge of the feeble, was, on the contrary, the arena of the strong."

We do not, however, question that the cloister was to multitudes a place of true happiness; and that it concentrated elements of genial and enjoyable life, which even a severe discipline could not wholly tread out, and which are lost to the devouring activity and material tendencies of modern society, and are appreciated at altogether too low a rate by those who are possessed by its craving spirit. Again, admitted corruptions, taken by prejudice as the type of the whole monastic life and system, have been so justly and so ruthlessly exposed, that some of the purer and cheerfuller features of cloister life have received far less than justice from Protestant historians. As to many of the charges brought against the monks, Montalembert has only evasive reply or enthusiastic devotion to bring to their rescue: but on one point, their indolence, he pleads truths that are often overlooked—especially, that the charge, in the mouths of their assailants, includes all the hours and habits of prayer and mortification; overlooks what was done for agriculture, for the sciences, and for social life, by different orders; and is really applicable only to those who having inherited possessions—however obtained—from their predecessors, abandoned themselves to ease and leisure. But, he asks, "What right has the world to account their fortune and their leisure a crime to the monks more than to all the other rich and free proprietors of our age or of any age? Whatever the abuses might be . . . and we shall conceal none of them . . . we say without fear, that this, which was called indolence among the monks, is simply that which is called leisure among the wealthy: society has no more right to punish one than the other with civil death and the confiscation of goods."

Turning aside, for a moment, to the expression of this orthodox but liberal-minded Catholic's opinion on the condition of the Roman world after the first establishment of Christianity, we find a sentence which expresses in a condensed form all the thought at which he has arrived respecting the relations of the Church and the State:—

"The bitterest element for the Church in all this, must have been the pretence of those melancholy masters of the world to serve and favour her:—she had to pay very dear for the material support lavished upon her by the imperial power, which protected without honouring and even without understanding her."

The two volumes before us only partially complete Montalembert's design. The second volume begins with the very complete and skilful account of Benedict, to which we have already referred.

It then traces the history of monasticism in Spain and Italy during the sixth and seventh centuries; and furnishes biographical sketches of Cassiodorus, the founder of the once famous monastery of Viviers in Calabria, of St. Gregory the Great, of Ildefonso of Toledo, monk and bishop, and the most popular saint of his age. Then we come to the monks under the first Merovingians; treated in five divisions, viz., of the conquest of Gaul by the Franks, of St. Maur and the Benedictines in Anjou, of relations between the monks and Merovingians, of St. Rhadegund and her followers, and of the services of the monks in clearing forest lands and in preparing the paths of a new civilisation. The last section of the work, thus far, is devoted to St. Columbanus, and describes very fully his labours in Gaul, and those of his followers in the celebrated monastery of Luxeuil and in the numerous branches which sprang from it. Thus we reach the seventh century: and there must still be many volumes to be produced in completion of the original design.

Many brightly distinct and life-breathing pictures might have been drawn from these interesting volumes; but space is not at our command. The work is one which all students of ecclesiastical history will read, whether they belong to the author's church or to Protestantism. But only those, of any church, who may have something of Montalembert's peculiar union of qualities, will be able to accept its historical judgments or its general religious sentiment. Amongst ourselves, the great worth of the book is, for the correction of common errors as to the services rendered by monasticism to the general advance of European society—to a noble independence and to political liberty; and for the illustration of the truth, that

"there was a Church of Christ,
That this poor earth of ours rejoiced,
Ere Luther championed the high truth,
Or Calvin taught our eager youth
To scorn the ancient ways
And all the former days.

"Christ was not buried in the tomb
All those long centuries of gloom;
Nor do the ages drift ashore
Nought but loose waifs upon the hoar
Old billows, as they chime
God's doings through all time."

In reading the author's account of the social and religious state of the later Rome, in corruption and in decay, under the tyranny of absolute imperialism, it is not easy to resist the impression that he has an eye to what he deems a parallel, in many respects, in the condition of Church and of State in his own country. There is something grand in his faith that temporal society, created by God, cannot be utterly reduced to stagnation, servitude, indifference, and moral misery; and that the definite and certain triumph of Christian principles in the world, shall be infinitely more glorious than any political victory of Christianity.

PERIODICALS.

If late in noticing the magazines of the Month, it is our misfortune rather than our fault. The near approach of a new year will not, however, though December has more than half expired, allow us to pass them over, and our readers may be too intent in looking forward to what January, 1862, may promise in periodical literature to care much for the provision made in the last month of 1861.

Macmillan's Magazine completes the year with remarkable ability and interest. Frances Power Cobbe, now known by name to us as the author of an essay on "Intuitive Morals," that was not left unnoticed by this journal, attempts, in the article on "Social Science Congresses," to define the relation of social science to a true system of morals; and to show that, while ultimate moral principles and the higher sanctions of duty are deduced from intuitions—from the moral law in our hearts, we have to pass, by a process which logicians have named tradition, from one order of reasoning to another, and, from the largest possible induction of facts, to reach onwards to the discovery of social laws and practical principles. The essay then discusses especially the part of women in social science movements, and uses wit as well as sound sense in the advocacy of its views. "Paris Revisited," a second article, proves itself to be written by "one who knew it well;" and is successful in making us feel how much of mad weakness lies behind the military strength of Imperial despotism; while it hardly justifies the prophecy "that, sooner or later, the third French empire will pass away like an evil dream." There is an exciting hope in the testimony of one so evidently well-informed, that "Germany was far less prepared for religious reform when the monk of Wittenburg placarded his theses" than France is at the present time; and that "a single earnest bishop and half-a-dozen earnest priests might, under God's Spirit, entirely change the face of Christianity in France": but scarcely we think is the more vital Protestantism of the country appreciated, though its power is recognised as contributing to help France to become "Christian after her own fashion." It is said that the individualism of

Protestantism unfits it for real sympathy with that labour of social reconstruction which is more or less the felt necessity throughout every rank of society. Mr. Henry Kingsley's "Ravenshoe" is, by very far, the best tale now in course of publication in any of our magazines: and is also one of the best novels of the year. The dramatic force of the delineation of character, the altogether original structure of the story, and the unconventional spirit of its representations, contrast finely with the phantasmagoria pictures, and the repetitious satirical lectures, that form the staple of some other serial stories issuing just now. "The Autobiography of a Navy" is a page from life, real enough, but hardly worth the writing. Mr. Maurice's letter, on "Dr. Lushington, Mr. Heath, and the Articles," commands but little of our sympathy, and seems to us in very much to be filmy and fallacious. It sounds strangely to us to hear Mr. Maurice speak of some who "by fair means or foul, would compel the Articles to speak their language": for this, we seriously protest, is his own great error, and his weakness as a teacher. And we regret to say that he denounces the bitterness of "sects and journals" with a bitterness very, very like their own. "Anonymous Journalism" contains some good things; and many others that really are only petted cavils, though made much of, and that have been scattered to the winds over and over again. Mr. Dicey writes on "The Passaglia Phase of the Papal Question" like one who has knowledge, and who discerns with piercing eye the religious and world-wide significance of matters that seem small and unsatisfactory to large theorists and ardent Protestants. We recommend it to the perusal and thought of our readers. Mr. Coventry Patmore has been carrying forward, in the last three numbers of this magazine, his poem on the heart-problems of matrimonial life. This publication by instalments is unjust to himself, and to the public: for, though he undoubtedly has the solution—a solution of some sort—in his hand, only guesses and partial judgments are possible while the conclusion is withheld. While refraining for the present from criticism on the whole, we must confess to weariness with what is here, especially this "Wedding Sermon," which contains as many of the mistified commonplaces the author is apt to indulge, as the new "letters" do of the repelling prose-gossip with which he mingles fine touches of genuine poetry.

The *Bibliotheca Sacra*, No. 72, was opened by us with anxiety, in the fear that the disturbed state of society in America would have affected the production of the number, and perhaps have tinged its contents. It is not so: there is no appearing of the effects of the disastrous civil war, unless it be in the entire absence of advertisements. Mr. Scudder's valuable and very intelligible "Sketch of Hindu Philosophy" is completed: Dr. Tafel reviews, in a most scholarly manner, "Some Points in Bopp's Comparative Grammar"; Dr. Thompson, of New York, contributes yet one more estimate, and one well worthy of study, of "Jonathan Edwards, his Character, Teaching, and Influence"; and Mr. Abbot, of Cambridge, Mass., takes up with distinguished critical ability, "The Reading 'Only-begotten God,' in John i. 18: with particular reference to the statements of Dr. Tregelles"; and, we think, thoroughly refutes the position of that writer. We trust that the next year of this best of Biblical journals may be one more favourable to the vocation of the scholar and the labour of the literary man.

The *Medical Critic and Psychological Journal*, No. 4. Edited by Dr. FORBES WINSLOW. This journal has, in our judgment, fully established itself as the most intelligent and valuable labourer in medical and medico-psychological literature. We only fear that the ordinary practitioner is not on the level of its interesting and momentous inquiries; but every student of the phenomena of mind, and every one awake to the seriousness of the problems that are arising in that little-known region of physiological psychology and morals which science is more and more opening up to us, will find it to his advantage, will almost feel it to be his duty, to see this able review. Besides articles of a more professional character on the "Study of Medicine," the "Causation of Fevers," the "New Generation of Medical Students," the "State of Lunacy in England," and "Hallucinations in their Relation to Medical Jurisprudence," it has singularly interesting papers for the philosophical inquirer, and even for the general reader, on "The Aesthetics of Suicide"—let curiosity gratify itself by reading the essay, on "Orientalism,"—and on "Swedenborg's Dreams,"—which can hardly fail to rouse the antagonism of orthodox Swedenborgian believers, though it will be accepted as of great worth to the study of the phenomena of intellectually-elevated religious lunacy. There is scarcely a periodical publication which we think more important than this to a cultivated man's acquaintance with the deeper inquiries of his time into the science of the body and of the life of man.

The December number of *Blackwood*, as all the world by this time knows, gives a glimpse of the internal condition of the Southern Confederation in two successive articles, "A Month with the Rebels" and "Some Account of Both Sides of the American War." Both these writers—if indeed there be more than one—report favourably of Southern prospects. The population of "Secession" are represented as being perfectly united in achieving their independence, prepared to make the greatest sacrifices for that object, suffering little from

the blockade of their ports, and as having full confidence in their resources to carry on the war. The slaves are a help rather than a hindrance—the whole of the field labour being carried on by them with as much vigour and regularity as in a time of profound peace. Throughout the South there are organised societies for providing the armies with clothes, which are made up by the hands the fairest in the land. Shoemaking, saddlery, and other industrial employments, are in active operation. The Confederate forces are scarcely less numerous than those of the North, are better officered, and have greater confidence in their generals. Even the financial system of the South, based upon a paper currency, has thus far worked well, and subscribers to the national loan entirely rely on the sufficiency of the security. If, in short, the statements of the writers in *Blackwood* are to be relied on, the conquest of the seceders by the Federal Government can never be accomplished, however protracted the conflict. A new and promising tale, "Wassail: a Christmas Story" is commenced in the present number, in addition to "Captain Clutterbuck's Champagne" and "The Doctor's Family," which are making satisfactory progress.

In *Fraser* Mr. J. Stuart Mill contributes the last chapter of his essay on "Utilitarianism," the subject of which is the connection between justice and utility. There is also a seasonable article on the "Duties of England to India," and a paper on "Cowper's Poems" and letters, in which the causes of the past and present popularity of the poet of Olney are minutely investigated. Cowper is an English classic and will remain so, though already, like many other classical writers, it is asserted, he is more praised than read. But he is the poet of the evangelical world and of home; and though his works may not be so much sought after as they once were, "his name has the patent of perpetuity." The critic in *Fraser*, though severe on some points, manifests on the whole a fair and sympathising spirit in his description of the qualities and merits of the author of "The Task." The article on "Mexico" confirms the doubts recently expressed by Lord Stanley of the difficulties and fruitlessness of European intervention. France, England, and Spain, have embarked on a perilous enterprise, which is likely to introduce a new element of discord into that distracted country, and to end in furthering the annexation schemes of the Cabinet of Madrid, and substituting a war of independence, for a war of parties. In the present number Mr. Melville's tale of "Good for Nothing; or, All down Hill," is wound up. The last article is an elaborate and unfavourable criticism of Mr. Fechter's version of "Othello."

The *Cornhill Magazine* closes the year with an excellent and popular number—the "Adventures of Philip" being of course the foremost attraction. Mr. Thackeray's hero gains in interest as his misfortunes increase, and the finer qualities of his character are revealed. The story leaves off with the prospect of an affair of honour between General Baynes and his old friend Colonel Bunch, arising out of a quarrel which followed the General's disclosure that he had broken off the engagement between his daughter Charlotte and Philip. Mrs. Beecher Stowe's story "Agnes of Sorrento" is drawing to a close, but is not likely to extend her reputation. The more solid contents of the *Cornhill* are articles on "The Tormentor and Tormented," and "Competitive Examinations" the latter taking medium ground, and presenting many fresh views of the subject. "On a Further Reconstruction of the Navy" will be a new source of alarm to the British tax-payer. The number of illustrations in the present number of the *Cornhill* is certainly a proof that its conductors are resolved on reigning without a rival.

The *Eclectic Review*, with its index and advertised lists of books, rivals in bulk the more widely circulated *Cornhill*. With the present number terminates the first volume of the new series. The editor has very fairly fulfilled the promises with which he started, and the December issue is free from many of the minor defects and marks of haste that have marked some of its predecessors. It opens with a cordial review of Mr. Stanford's popular biography of Joseph Alleine and his companions. "The Schisms of Episcopacy" furnishes a perfect armoury of telling and pregnant facts, illustrating the present condition and prospects of parties in the Church, which will be of great service to those who take part in the ecclesiastical controversy of next year, and is well worthy of separate publication. "The Sad Side of the Humourist's life" is a deeply interesting sketch of the painful career of Charles Lamb, and of that terrible domestic tragedy which overshadowed his life. It is a vivid and pathetic picture of the quiet humourist who for forty years walked through the world with the dread of insanity upon his nature, and the spectacle of possible insanity daily by his side in the shape of a beloved sister, to care for whom Lamb cheerfully surrendered ease and ambition.

The *Christian Spectator* concludes the year with a double number, which enables the editor to produce a great variety of articles, and to bespeak with great confidence, in an "Epilogue" for 1861, that continued and increasing support he has zealously laboured to merit. The *Spectator* opens with an extract from M. Guizot's last work, combating some of the objections to supernaturalism in religion. There are also some other borrowed papers on topics of current interest. Another instalment of the "Savoy Conference" gives occasion for some pungent remarks on the "Subscription" question, and a comparison of the honesty of the expelled

ministers of 1662 with the quibbling clergymen of 1861. A paper of the same stamp is entitled "Want and Waste of the Established Church." It will be strange if the rifle shots that are being fired from so many points at the Political Church do not make a permanent impression, if not upon her broad frame-work, at least in educating Dissenters for bearing honest and intelligent testimony against Establishments. An able letter in the present number replies to one of two months ago which defended the views of Mr. Roebuck on the Austrian Empire. A note from the latter is given stating that, owing to the despotic policy which the Austrian Government is now pursuing, he is unable any longer to defend it, but must leave it to the deserved fate which will sooner or later inevitably follow it. A laudatory notice of the works of Mr. Peter Bayne, editor of the *Dial*, and a capital and caustic sketch of the incidents connected with the choice of a pastor by a Dissenting Church in a provincial town, are among the remaining contents of the *Spectator*.

GRATIS AND POSTAGE FREE.—A Clearance Sale Catalogue of New and Popular Books, the published prices of which vary from 1s. to 45s. 14s., now reduced in price, commencing at 4d. up to 23s. 12s. 6d. All new and warranted perfect in every respect, and precisely the same as if the full price were paid.—S. and T. Gilbert, 4, Copthall-buildings, back of the Bank of England, London, E.C. Please copy the address.—[Advertisement.]

THE RATIONAL MODE OF TREATMENT FOR CONSUMPTION.—The published works and practical investigations of the most eminent European medical authorities, and the daily experience of all enlightened and unprejudiced medical practitioners who have prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil in all stages of consumption, conclusively establish the fact that no other Oil can possibly produce the same beneficial effects on the phthisical invalid. Dr. Staveland King, the distinguished Physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, observes: "I can very conscientiously testify to the superior qualities of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I have employed it with great advantage in cases of mesenteric and pulmonary tubercle." Allan G. Chatterway, Esq., the eminent Surgeon of Leominster, writes: "Having for some years extensively used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, both in public and private practice, in the treatment of consumption, I have no hesitation in stating its effects are very far superior to those of any other Cod Liver Oil." Dr. Hitchman, the well-known author of "On Consumption and its Successful Treatment," states: "Having extensively prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil for a long series of years in cases of consumption, I deem it but an act of justice to record my emphatic testimony in favour of its superior merits as a preventive of emaciation, and generally as an excellent restorative in debility and diseases of the chest."—[Advertisement.]

Gleanings.

An authoress speaks of boys—especially "stuck up" boys—of eighteen or twenty, as having arrived at the "age of detestability."

A man advertises for a "competent person to undertake the sale of a new medicine," and adds that "it will prove profitable to the undertaker."

Why is Blondin a great navigator? Because he often crosses the line, and goes from pole to pole.

"What a clever invention is the sewing machine!" said Jones. "Yes, *sew* it seems," replied Smith.

There are two words in the English language which contain all the vowels in their proper order—*abstemious* and *facetious*.

We hear that Mr. Manwaring has in the press a translation of Dr. Döllinger's "History of the Papacy and the Papal Church."

A physician stopped at the door of a country apothecary and inquired for a pharmacopoeia. "Sir," said the apothecary, "I know of no such farmer living about these parts."

A lady advertises, in a Glasgow paper, that she wants a gentleman "for breakfast and tea."

General Halleck, one of the Federal officers in the United States, was born and bred a Quaker.

Mr. Massey will publish the fourth and concluding volume of his History of England during the Reign of George III. in the course of the ensuing spring.

Mr. Adderley will shortly publish, "A Letter to Mr. Disraeli on the Present Relations of England with the Colonies."

Earl Russell, it is said, is engaged in writing a work entitled, "The Modern Political History of England."

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"I do wish I could be cured of lying in bed so late in the morning," said a lazy husband, lounging upon his pillow. "Well, suppose I try the cold water cure," said his wife, pouring a pitcherful on him.

An English judge being asked what contributed most to success at the bar, replied—"Some succeed by great talent, some by a miracle, but the majority by commencing without a shilling."

Madame Jenny Lind-Goldschmidt sang for the first time on Thursday evening, in St. George's Hall, at Bradford. There was an audience of nearly 4,000 persons present. She appeared in the "Messiah."

The statement that the Rev. H. Ward Beecher is coming to England to lecture on American affairs turns out to have not the slightest foundation. He never had any intention of doing so.

A young married woman, residing at Eastwood, near Nottingham, has been burnt to death. She was stooping to take her baby up, and was wearing a huge crinoline, when her dress came in contact with the fire.

A young lady of Cambridge has sent the Prince of Wales a pair of screens painted on cotton velvet by her fair hands, but which were very properly re-

turned, "with thanks," to the fair artist's discomfiture.

It is said that had Sir William Atherton accepted the vacant judgeship, he would have lost the golden harvest which will flow into his coffers from the fees on patents in connexion with the Great Exhibition of 1862. It is estimated that, should the hon. and learned gentleman be lucky enough to remain in office until April next, he will realise 30,000*l.* from this source alone.

RATHER SEVERE.—A young fop, who had just begun to shave for a beard, stepped into a barber's shop, and, after a grand swagger, desired to be shaved. The barber went through with the usual movements, and the sprig jumped up with a flourish, exclaiming, "Me foin fellow, what is the charge?" "Oh, no charge," replied the barber. "No charge! How's that?" "Why, I'm always thankful when I can get a soft calf-skin to sharpen my razor on."

We have to record the death of Mr. Alexander Gilchrist. It will not be forgotten that Mr. Gilchrist wrote the excellent life of W. Etty, R.A., and is the author of a work now in the press, the "Life of William Blake," which we lately announced. This posthumous work will, we believe, be superintended by his widow. Mr. Gilchrist, from his kindly heart and talents, had made many friends, who now deplore the loss of a clever man of letters at the early age of thirty-five.—*London Review*.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BUSWELL.—Dec. 13, at Market Harboro', the wife of Mr. Wm. Buswell, cabinet maker, of a son.

SMITH.—Dec. 16, at Hanley, the wife of the Rev. R. H. Smith, jun., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GRIFFIN—SAUNDERS.—Dec. 7, at King-street Baptist chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. F. Bosworth, Mr. Wm. Griffin, of New Orleans, to Joyce James, fourth daughter of Mr. Jesse Saunders, of Pensford, Somersetshire.

SHARDLOW—WRIGHT.—Dec. 8, at the General Baptist Chapel, Loughboro', Mr. Benjamin Shardlow, of Saltley, Warwickshire, to Miss Ann Wright, of the former place.

HARDIMENT—BALES.—Dec. 10, at the Independent chapel, Wymondham, by the Rev. J. Anderson, Mr. James Hardiment, of Bunwell, to Mary Ann Bales, of the former place.

RUSHWORTH—GANE.—Dec. 11, at Horton-lane Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. Benjamin Wood, Mr. Nathan Rushworth, Westgate, Bradford, to Miss Louisa Gane, of Bowling.

ROWLAND—MORRIS.—Dec. 11, at the Baptist chapel, Great Crosshall-street, Liverpool, by the Rev. W. Thomas, Mr. James Rowland, of that town, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Morris, Church-street, Llangollen, Denbighshire.

DEATHS.

GILES.—Nov. 25, very suddenly, the Rev. Thomas Giles, Independent minister, of Clare, Suffolk. His death is an irreparable loss to his bereaved family, and to his attached and sorrowing people.

ROBERTSON.—Dec. 4, at his residence, Widcomb-villa, Richmond-hill, Clifton, Bristol, John Robertson, Esq., late iron merchant of that city, aged seventy-six.

ADKINS.—Dec. 5, at Northampton, much regretted by his family and Christian friends, aged seventy-one, Mr. James Adkins, one of the deacons of Commercial-street Chapel, in that town, and brother of the Rev. Thomas Adkins, of Southampton.

CARSTAIRS.—Dec. 6, suddenly, at his residence, Richmond-green, Peter Carstairs, Esq.

REVELL.—Dec. 8, at South Petherton, of rapid decline, in her twenty-second year, Emma, the beloved and lamented wife of the Rev. William F. Revell.

PARDON.—Dec. 9, suddenly, in a cab, on his way to the Great Northern Station, King's-cross, London, Mr. Ebenezer Pardon, of Radford Cottage, Dawlish, aged forty, the respected representative of Messrs. B. Smith and Son, Wine Office-court, Fleet-street.

FILDER.—Dec. 10, at St. John's, Exmouth, W. Filder, Esq., C.B., Commissary-General, aged seventy-two.

KILLALOE.—Dec. 13, in his seventy-seventh year, Lord Riversdale, Bishop of Killaloe, Ireland.

CUNNINGHAM.—Dec. 14, at Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr. Cunningham, Principal of the Free Church College, Edinburgh.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The sad news of the decease of the Prince Consort, coupled with the news from America, which was adversely interpreted, threw a deep gloom over every department of business yesterday. The reduction in the Funds amounted at one period to nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and, though rather more steadiness was observable later in the afternoon, the final quotations were still $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ below those of Saturday.

To-day the market has somewhat recovered from yesterday's depression, and the English Funds are firmer. Consols are 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ for money and account. The New Threes and Reduced are 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ 89 $\frac{1}{2}$; and Exchequer Bills, June, 12s. to 15s. prem. India Five per Cent. Stock is 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ 102 $\frac{1}{2}$; ditto Five per Cent. Enfranchised Paper, 95 $\frac{1}{2}$; ditto Five-and-a-Half per Cent., 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 102 $\frac{1}{2}$; ditto Debentures, 98 $\frac{1}{2}$; and ditto Bonds, 13s. to 16s. prem.

There is no alteration of importance in the Foreign Market, and the dealings are rather limited. There has been a great fall in Turkish Bonds.

In the Railway Share Market the dealings have been of a very limited character, but a slight advance has taken place in prices.

Joint Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares remain inactive; London Joint Stock at 33; Ottoman Bank at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$; Union of London at 27 $\frac{1}{2}$; and English and Australasian Copper have improved to 3.

The inquiry for money has rather increased,

especially at the Bank. The general rates for the best bills are at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—SUDDEN CHANGES.—Changes of Temperature constantly occurring during the winter, produce rheumatism, neuralgia, and other painful disorders of the nerves and muscles. For upwards of twenty years Holloway's remedies have been particularly celebrated for curing this class of complaints: the parts previously fomented in warm water, have only to be well-rubbed once a day with this soothing Ointment to be relieved from pain, by still persevering the swelling is reduced, and freedom of motion perfectly restored, when the afflicted parts cease to trouble. Holloway's remedies relieve, likewise, gout, spinal affections, weakness of the limbs, and all scrofulous swellings. They expel all local ailments, regulate the disturbed digestion, regulate every organ, and purify the blood.—[Advertisement.]

The Gazette.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 37, for the week ending Wednesday, Dec. 11.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued ..	£39,080,410	Government Debt ..	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	3,634,900
		Gold Bullion	14,430,410
		Silver Bullion	—
	£39,080,410		£39,080,410

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital ..	£14,553,000	Government Securities ..	£10,896,400
Reserve ..	3,129,723	Other Securities ..	16,329,817
Public Deposits	5,920,100	Notes ..	9,578,525
Other Deposits ..	13,697,426	Gold & Silver Coin ..	837,276
Seven Day and other Bills ..	742,012		
	£37,442,327		£37,442,327

Dec. 12, 1861. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, Dec. 13, 1861.

BANKRUPTS.

James Frankland, Commercial-road East, schoolmaster.
Harry Pedgrift, Laxfield, Suffolk, surgeon.
William Gibson, Lizard-street, St. Luke, ironfounder.
Wallman Huokell, Willingham, Cambridgeshire, farmer.
George Boswell, Richmond, and Strand.
Annie Carnell, Wellington-terrace, Wellington-road, St. John's-wood.
Francis Smith, Fulham, brewer.
Edward Capan, Strand, and Golden-square, tailor.
James Roebuck, Woburn, baker.
Jesse Cornelius Moore, Little Tower-street, wholesale tea dealer.

William Butler Poole, coach builder.
Patrick Maguire, Arthur-street East, London-bridge, general commission agent.

Thomas James Pike, North Audley-street, glider.
Frederick John Howard, Warrington-street, Oakley-square, merchant's clerk.

Edmund Fellows, Augustus-square, Regent's-park.
Henry White Shaller, Munster-street, Regent's-park, green-grocer.

Alfred Horne, Felix-terrace, Liverpool-road, grocer.
James Sawyer, Curtain-road, Shoreditch, livery stable keeper.

Henry George Harrison, Halfmoon-crescent, Edward-street, Barnsbury-road, smith.

John Porter, Lisson-grove, and John's-yard, Lisson-grove, Marylebone, looking-glass manufacturer.

John Davis, Portland-place, Wandsworth-road, professor of music.

Joseph Parker Mew and George Thome, Newport and West Cowes, Isle of Wight, engineers.

James Nicholas Rooke, Princess-street, Chelsea.

Thomas Charles Wilkinson, Cross-street, New Hatcham, Old Kent-road, baker.

Edgar William Dow, Goswell-terrace, Goswell-road, Lothian-road, Camberwell, and Frederick-road, Lorimer-square, Walworth, tailor.

William Thomas Spain, Albion-terrace, Chelsea, solicitor's clerk.

William Hill Owen, Albany-road, Camberwell, land surveyor.

Samuel Vineall, Rotherfield, Sussex, corn merchant.
Samuel Orbell Kingsbury, Great Oakley, Essex, baker.

Harriet Ann Morris, Brighton.
Richard Brown, sen., St. John's-terrace, Croydon-common, butcher.

Joseph Wilder, Aston-juxta-Birmingham, licensed victualler.
Anne Benjamin Wight and Charles Joseph Faulkner, Birmingham, brewers.

John Turton Newton, Walsall, lime master.
Thomas Bowmar, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Nottinghamshire, lime burner.

Samuel Reeves, late of Barkby, Leicestershire.
Joseph Bird, Nottingham, grocer.

William Sketohley, Leicester, builder.
George Augustus Hartlebury Hapworth, Gloucester, surgeon.

John George, Brimacombe, Gloucestershire, coal merchant.
Frances Lerebours Gorbell, late of Whitechurch, Somersetshire, schoolmaster.

John Hicks Vivian, Redruth, cabinet maker.
Jonathan Carter, Exeter, licensed victualler.

Henry Bentley, Bristol, woollen cloth manufacturer.
David Wood, Bramley, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer.

George Winter, Kingston-upon-Hull.
Edwin Wyatt, Drygrych, Carnarvonshire, hotel keeper.

William Tassell, Liverpool, hosier.
Frederick Roberts, Manchester, engraver.

Henry Sugden, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, alkali manufacturer.
Thomas Mollard, Birmingham, schoolmaster.

Edward Bradbury, Balsall-leath, Worcestershire, journeyman cabinet maker.
Charles Sissons, Bingham, Nottinghamshire, smallware dealer.

William Cokayne, Nottingham, schoolmaster.
Thomas Benton, Nottingham, grocer.

Charles Reuben Dann, Nottingham, optician.
Sarah Lucy Phillips, Gloucester, licensed brewer.

James Cox, Worcester.
Henry Thomas Ireland, Torquay, livery-stable keeper.

Henry Clode, Torquay, cabinet maker.
Samuel Clarke, Torquay, fruiterer.

John Albert Miles, Banbury, coach builder.
Nehemiah Mitchell, Congleton, Cheshire, tailor.

John Pattison, Gateshead, farmer.
Thomas Gould, late of Rowley Regis, butcher.

Thomas Lee, Wymondham, jobber.
Jeremiah Wase Garrett, Woodbridge, Suffolk, grocer.

Thomas Allwood, Pembroke Dock, toydealer.
Richard Williams, Llantrisant, Glamorganshire, beer retailer.

Matthew Henderson, Castle Eden, groom.
John Ward, Escomb, Durham, bootmaker.

Robert John Waugh, Lanchester, Durham, mason.
Frederick Henry Lilly, Market Deeping, Lincolnshire, glazier.

William Dalby and John Hadfield, Burton-upon-Trent, joiners.

Robert Gascayne, Peterborough, cattle dealer.
John Lloyd, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, journeyman brick layer.

John Wilson, Margate, dealer in toys.
 William Griffin, Chipping Wycombe, bootmaker.
 Charles Upton Cavell, late of Ramsgate, postmaster.
 William Benjamin Twyman, Ramsgate, upholsterer.
 George Twyman, Ramsgate, upholsterer.
 Thomas Naddall Potter, Smalley and Mapperley, butcher.
 John Cuspit, Duffield, victualler.
 John Anthony Fasana, Salford, cordwainer.
 Stephen George, Treazon, Cardiganshire, draper.
 William Marshman, Frome, brush manufacturer.
 James Stevenson, Leeds, salesman to a horse dealer.
 Thomas Stamp, Bridford, builder.
 Samuel Evans, Great Coggeshall, Essex, gardener.
 Sampson Smith, Rushall, Staffordshire, licensed victualler.
 William Feayver, Norwich, baker.
 Lewis Toff, Newchapel, Staffordshire, potter.
 John Buckley, Stanley-mills, Stafford, miller.
 Daniel Simpson, Wolstanton, Staffordshire, beer-seller and timber drawer.
 Robert Bryar, Halifax, Yorkshire, traveller.
 George Bates, Kingston-upon-Hull, fruiterer.
 Benjamin Moxon Ryder, Kingston-upon-Hull, bottle dealer.
 James Henson, Newark-upon-Trent, jobber.
 Abraham Uttley, Bacup, chymist.
 Walter Holly, late of Hinton, miller's man.
 Henry Monney, New Shoreham, carpenter.
 Edward James, Aberystwith, shipwright.
 William Gough, Gloucester.

Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1861.

BANKRUPTS.

William Bull, Clerkenwell, bath proprietor.
 Zachary Stickling, City, fancy stock maker.
 Henry Robert Carr, sen., Westminster, ironfounder.
 James Henry Bourdieu Vaughan, Leinster-square, Hyde-park.
 Edward Cahan (not Capan, as previously advertised), Strand, tailor.
 George Pauley, Chelsea, clerk.
 Joseph Palmer, Obeyne walk, Chelsea, printer.
 Poole Waterhouse, Watford, Herefordshire, grocer.
 Henry Shimmell, Liverpool-road, Islington, livery stable keeper.
 Jane Foxall, Ealing, Middlesex.
 Walter Blundell, Portman-square, dentist.
 James Purdue, Brooke-street, Holborn.
 Thomas Bulbeck, Chichester, timber merchant.
 Rufus Alexander James Davies, Kingston Russell-place, Oakley-square, surgeon.
 Lyon Samuel, Bury-street, St. Mary Axe, jeweller.
 Alfred Jennings, Deal, butcher.
 Joseph Rackett, Ball-yard, Carey-street, smith.
 William Little Howard, Bolwell-terrace, Lambeth, clerk.
 Herbert Morris, Guildford-street, Russell square, clerk.
 Edmund Fellows, Hove, Sussex, licensed victualler.
 Joseph Parker Mew and George Thorne, Newport, Isle of Wight, engineers.
 William Williamson, Putney, linen-draper.
 William Everett, Brighton, attorney.
 Edward Martell, Folkestone, hairdresser.
 Samuel Whitehouse, Birmingham, shoemaker.
 George Burridge, Birmingham, refreshment-room keeper.
 George Richards, Birmingham, packing-case maker.
 William Vaughan, Bristol, fish dealer.
 Robert Hicks, Bristol, egg dealer.
 John Gallagher, Liverpool, fruit dealer.
 William Thomason, Liverpool, wheelwright.
 William Jones, Liverpool, general dealer.
 Thomas Evans, cab proprietor, Liverpool.
 Alexander Staunright, Cardiff, cattle dealer.
 John Rees, Cardiff, grocer.
 Thomas Lister, Whittington, Derbyshire, colliery proprietor.
 James Bryant Tapp and Charles Tapp, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, boiler makers.
 Richard Russell, Liverpool, lithographer.
 James Newall, Nantwich, Cheshire, licensed victualler.
 William Johns, West Derby, Lancashire, commercial traveller.
 Walter Sheppard, Manchester, auctioneer.
 Charles Edmund Meredith, Manchester, stationer.
 John Walker, Hulme, Manchester, book keeper.
 Ann Harrison, Fatfield, Durham, grocer.
 Lancelot Hindson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, tailor.
 Alfred Watts, Freemantle, Hants, builder.
 Robert German, Regent-street, Westminster, carpenter.
 Charles Kedge, Camberwell, cab proprietor.
 Charles Sills, Chesham, Bucks, horse dealer.
 James Home, Everahot-street, Hampstead-road.
 George William Keenan, Bloomsbury, undertaker.
 Henry Charles Hopkins, Pall-mall, confectioner.
 Charles John Tanner, Dalston, woollen draper.
 Henry Taylor, Dalston, clerk.
 Alexander Champion Marston, Colchester, draper.
 James Eglington, St. Pancras, dealer in carriages.
 Henry Thomas Hunt, Hackney-road, tailor.
 Thomas Hipkins, Carbrooke, Norfolkshire, smith.
 Christopher Inch, Torquay, cab proprietor.
 Thomas Helroyd, Rastrick, Yorkshire, blacksmith.
 William Henry Bradbury, Longton, Staffordshire, grocer.
 John Hardman, Newchurch, Lancaster, confectioner.
 Charles Smart, St. Cathbert, Norfolk, ironmonger.
 Charles Ford, Stone Field, Lanark, M.D.
 Evan Evans, Portmadoc, Carnarvon, tailor.
 George Doolimore, Ivinghoe, Buckinghamshire, grocer.
 Griffith Thomas, Llanor, Carnarvon, corn dealer.
 John Wymark, Brighton, carpenter.
 Edmund Brown, Shildfield, draper's assistant.
 John Rogers, Feltham, gardener.
 Joseph Harrison, Kentish-town, coal merchant.
 John Drow, Camberwell, public-house broker.
 George Barrett, Landport, Portsea, green-grocer.
 Fritz Stute, Fleet-street, beer retailer.
 Edwin Hoy, Murray-street, New North-road, glass dealer.
 John H. Collier, Princes-end, Staffordshire, tailor.
 Thomas Aston, Wolverhampton, manufacturer.
 James Hiles, Blaxwith, Staffordshire, victualler.
 Francis Burt, Meridan, Warwickshire, farmer.
 Samuel William L. Tishborne, Wolverhampton, commission agent.
 William Ward, Coventry, ribbon maker.
 Arthur Worrall, Dudley, architect.
 John Potter, Ilkeston, Derbyshire.
 Benjamin Clarke, Hullavington, Wilts, cattle dealer.
 John Glover, Swansea, publican.
 Thomas Gribble, West Teignmouth, farmer.
 Benjamin Burdett, Cumberworth, Yorkshire, shirt maker.
 John Holmes, Doncaster, tailor.
 William Dransfield, Tideswell, Derbyshire, grocer.
 Jonathan Slack, Sheffield, leather cutter.
 Alexander Campbell, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, mariner.
 Catherine Parkinson, Newmarket, schoolmistress.
 Ann Colebrook, Maidstone, butcher.
 William White, Pembroke, publican.
 John Beadmore, Ashby de-la-Zouch, printer.
 David Wood Vigors, Cadoxton-juxta-Neath, reporter.
 John Burke, Louth, tailor.
 Isaac Mason, Aberdare, shoemaker.
 George Dimond, Gosport, stationer.
 Frederick Hoggard, Rudston, tailor.
 William Stanley, Blacken, farm servant.
 Thomas Turrall, Coventry, cattle dealer.
 Robert Whitehead, Coventry.
 James Eccles, Paddock, Yorkshire, grocer.
 Richard Thornton, Huddersfield, woollen dyer.
 Samuel Wood, Huddersfield, German yeast dealer.
 Amos Haines, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, labourer.
 William Leadham, Telford, Yorkshire, shopkeeper.
 William Inman, Little Preston, Yorkshire, bankman.
 John Mills, Dudley, baker.
 Joseph Starr, Frome, cloth dresser.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Dec. 16.

The supply of wheat from Essex and Kent to this morning's market was small. Having a better attendance at market, and the American news being of a more warlike character, a portion of it was disposed of at the prices of this day's night, and the remainder held for an advance. Foreign met an improved inquiry, and the depression of Friday was recovered, re-establishing our quotations of this day week. Barley was firm, and in some instances rather dearer. Beans and peas were rather cheaper. Oats were a steady sale; prices unaltered. Flour trade quiet at our quotations. The market will probably be closed next Monday.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. a.	Wheat	s. a.
Essex and Kent, Red	59 0/64	Dantzic	.. 62 1/2 77
Ditto White	.. 60 68	Konigsberg	.. 56 75
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red	.. 58 67
Yorkshire Red	.. 59 64	Mecklenburg	.. 58 67
Rye	.. 36 40	Uckermark, Red	.. 58 67
Barley, new, malting	.. 32 38	Rostock	.. 60 75
Chevalier	.. 35 40	Silesian, Red	.. 58 67
Grinding	.. 23 31	Danish and Holstein	52 64
Distilling	.. 33 39	Petersburg	.. 54 63
Malt, Essex, Norfolk,		Odessa	.. 26 39
and Suffolk	.. 50 68	Riga and Archangel	54 63
Kingston, Ware, and		Rhine & Belgium	.. 53 67
town made	.. 50 67	Egyptian	.. ..
Brown	.. 50 56	American (U.S.)	.. 53 70
Beans, mazagan	.. 34 37	Barley, grinding	.. 27 28
Ticks	.. 33 87	Distilling	.. 32 85
Harrow	.. 60 41	Beans—	
Pigeon	.. 42 45	Friesland	.. 36 41
Peas, White	.. 40 45	Holstein	.. 36 41
Grey	.. 38 38	Egyptian	.. 36 38
Maple	.. 40 44	Peas, feeding	.. 40 43
Boilers	.. 40 45	Fine boilers	.. 43 45
Oats, English, feed	.. 29 25	Oats—	
Scotch do.	.. 23 27	Dutch	.. 20 26
Irish do., white	.. 19 22	Jahde	.. ..
Do., black	.. 19 22	Danish	.. 21 24
Flour, town made, per		Danish, Yellow feed	21 24
Sack of 280 lbs		Swedish	.. 21 24
Households	.. 48 55	Petersburg	.. 24 26
Country	.. 40 44	Flour, per bar. of 100 lbs.	
Households, new	.. 45 47	New York	.. 28 33
Norfolk and Suffolk		Spanish, per sack	.. ..
ex-ship, new	.. 40 43	Indian Corn, White	.. 35 39
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Yellow	.. 36 39
112 lbs. English	.. ..	Carrawayseed, per cwt.	.. ..

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8 1/2d to 9d; household ditto, 6 1/2d to 8d.

THE CHRISTMAS CATTLE MARKET.

Next in succession and importance to the exhibition of Stock at the Prize Cattle Show is the display at the Christmas Cattle Market. There was a goodly muster of the farming interest at Monday morning's exhibition, despite the unfavourable aspect of the weather. In reference to the production of beef the show of beasts was calculated rather to moderate than to increase those anticipations which a visit to Baker-street must have excited. In point of numbers it was the largest on record; but it was the general opinion that there was not the weight of meat which has been shown on previous occasions; nor was the pick near so even as on some of the great days in preceding years. Altogether, however, the show was by no means disparaging, and if not the best that has been seen, it must be pronounced as by no means an unsatisfactory one. The Drovers were perhaps the most conspicuous for the force in which they mustered, and they comprised many very beautiful animals; but we missed that regularity in the selection, as a whole, which has been so striking on prior occasions. The Herefords maintained their position well as regards condition and form; a very large proportion of them was of a most saleable character, and described as all that a butcher could wish. The short-horns and crossed oxen made an extensive show, and held their own well by their massive structure of good solid meat. Of Scots, either horned or polled, the gathering was not numerous, but there were some as fine specimens among them as were ever seen, and they were pronounced to be as nearly perfect as possible to the eye or to the touch. The entire collection numbered 8,040 head, of which 700 were from Scotland, 3,300 from Cambridgeshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, 2,735 from other parts of England, and the remaining 1,305 from Ireland and abroad. The weather was against trade, and the disposal of the stock was rather heavy work, whilst the price realised were generally about 2d per stone under those offered on the great day last year, the general top quotations of prime Scots, Herefords, &c., being 5s. 4d. per stone. The show of sheep, besides being the largest as to numbers, was decidedly better than that of 1860, and fully as good as any on record. The Downs were very numerous, and included some extraordinary fine pens, whilst Leicesters and other long wools maintained an honourable rivalry.

Owing to the changeable state of the weather and the large supply of stock on offer, the beef trade was in a sluggish state, and compared with last week, very little change took place in prices. A few very superior Scots, &c., realised 5s. 2d. per 8lbs, but the general top figure for beef was 5s. per 8lbs. Some Downs and half-breeds were in fair request, at full quotations, viz., 5s. 6d. per 8lbs; but other breeds moved off slowly, and prices had a drooping tendency. Calves were short supply, and steady request, at full prices. Pigs, the show of which was large, were a slow sale, at late rates.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts. 3 4 to 3 8	Pr. coarse woolled 4 6 to 5 2
Second quality 3 10 4 4	Prime Southdown 5 4 5 6
Prime large oxen. 4 6 4 8	Lge. coarse calves 4 6 5 0
Prime Scots, &c. 4 10 5 0	Prime small 5 2 5 6
Coarse inf. sheep. 3 2 3 6	Large hogs 3 10 4 4
Second quality 3 8 4 4	Neatm. porkers 4 6 4 10

Suckling calves, 21s to 30s. Quarter-old store pigs, 21s to 29s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Dec. 16.

The supplies of meat, especially from Scotland and the north of England, are extensive. Prime beef and mutton move off steadily at full prices; otherwise the trade is in a sluggish state at our quotations.

Per 8lbs by the carcass.

s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Inferior beef 2 8 to 3 2	Small pork 4 8 to 5 0
Middling ditto 3 4 3 8	Inf. mutton 3 4 3 8
Prime large do. 3 10 4 2	Middling ditto 3 10 4 2
Do. small do. 4 2 4 4	Prime ditto 4 4 4 6
Large pork 3 10 4 6	Veal 3 10 4 8

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCING-LANE, Dec. 17.

TEA.—There has been a limited demand, at about previous rates.

SUGAR.—A limited amount of transactions have been entered into, and but little change has taken place in prices. In the refined market there has been a better demand, and late prices are well supported.

COFFEE.—Sales progress on the most limited scale, but colonial descriptions have fully supported late rates. The stocks on hand, compared with those of the same period of last year, show an increase of 1,335 tons.

RICE.—There has been some inquiry in this market for East Indian, but the sales effected were very moderate, without any variation in prices.

SALTSTRE.—The market has remained very inactive, and no business of importance has been recorded.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Dec. 14.—Owing to the favourable weather we have lately experienced, the supply of most things continues to be well kept up, and that of fruit is still sufficient for the demand, with perhaps the exception of pears, which comprise Glou. Moreau, Marie Louise, Chaumontel, and Brown Beurre. Among apples are some good examples of American New Town Pippin, Ribstone Pippin, and Fearn's Pippin. Grapes and pine apples are abundant. Of vegetables there is still a fair supply. For potatoes markets are heavy, and prices about the same as last week. Cucumbers are not so plentiful, but are still sufficient for the demand. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Pompons Chrysanthemums, Violets, Mignonette, Heaths, and Roses.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Dec. 16.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 3,482 firkins butter, and 3,330 bales bacon; and from foreign ports 13,646 casks butter, and 24 bales of bacon. The Irish butter market continues in an inactive state, and but a limited amount of business transacted, without change in prices. The continued mild wet weather has an effect on the demand. The foreign market was a better sale, and for best descriptions higher rates were obtained. Dutch advanced to 11s to 12s. The bacon market ruled quiet, but, owing to the stiff advices from Ireland respecting pigs, holders were firm, and at the close of the week there was more disposition to purchase. Price range from 5s to 6s landed; and 6s on board was obtained for favourite shippers.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Dec. 16.—Fair average supplies of potatoes continue on sale at these markets. For good and fine samples, the show of which is by no means extensive, the demand rules steady, and prices are well supported; but other kinds are a dull inquiry, at about previous currencies. The show of foreign samples is moderate. Scotch Regents 11s to 14s, Scotch Rocks 10s to 12s, York Regents 12s to 14s, York Flukes 13s to 14s, Kent and Essex, 10s to 12s, Lincolnshire 9s to 10s, Foreign 9s to 12s per ton.

HOPS, Monday, Dec. 16.—We have no change to report in the character of our market; the transactions still continue limited, and the few hops on offer are held for full rates. In foreign hops there is not much doing. Mid and East Kents, 180s, 190s, 220s; Weald of Kents, 147s, 163s, 185s; Sussex, 135s, 145s, 185s. The imports of foreign hops into London last week were 24 bales from Antwerp, 37 from New York, 1,523 from Hamburg, 238 from Dunkirk, 473 from Antwerp, 473 Rotterdam, 115 from Calais, 185 from Boulogne, and 6 from Ostend.

OIL, Monday, Dec. 16.—Lined oil is dull at 3s 6d per cwt on the spot; the supply on offer continues to increase. Spermac is improved to 90l, but other oils are in very moderate request, yet no change of importance has taken place in their value, compared with last week. American spirits of turpentine are quoted at 60s 6d per cwt.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—Saturday, Dec. 14.—For flax we have to report a limited sale, at late rates. Hemp is steady, and clean Russian is worth 35l. per ton. Jute is in less request, and prices are maintained. Coir goods are a steady sale, and firm in value.

WOOL, Monday, Dec. 16.—During the past week there has been a moderate business doing in most kinds of home-grown wool, especially for deep qualities, at very full prices. The market, however, is somewhat heavily supplied, and the transactions on continental account have not increased, owing to the large quantities purchased at the public sales of colonial just closed.

SEEDS, Monday, Dec. 16.—There is now more disposition for business in agricultural seeds of all descriptions, and but for the advanced rates required by foreign red clover sellers, some amount of business could be done. English red comes forward rather more freely, and is steady in value. White clover remains inactive. Fine qualities of trefoil are inquired for, but middling qualities are difficult of sale.

COALS, Monday, Dec. 16.—We had a very heavy market, at the rates of last day. Stewarts 17s 6d, South Kellie 17s, High Hall 16s 6d, Hartleys 15s 6d, Hartlepool 17s, Framelynch 16s 6d. Fresh arrivals, 23; left from last day, 5.—Total 28.

TALLOW, Monday, Dec. 16.—P.Y.C. is in moderate request at 51s 3d per cwt on the spot. Rough fat 2s 8d per 8lbs.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Stock.....	Casks. 35144	Casks. 33264	Casks. 48619	Casks. 73360	Casks. 50973
Price of Yellow Candles..	52s 8d	51s 9d	55s 9d	60s 6d	64s 5d
	to	to	to	to	to
Delivery last Week	0s 0d	0s 9d	0s 6d	0s 0d	0s 0d
Ditto from the 1st of June..	2947	2361	1630	1657	2069
Arrived last Week	60783	60558	48401	56931	78139
Ditto from the 1st of June..	1193	6364	93	1179	7481
Price of Town Tallow	82714	82255	80969	88056	72351
	55s 9d	55s 6d	57s 3d	69s 3d	63s 6d

Advertisements.

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PRINCIPAL:

The Rev. JAMES BEWGLASS, LL.D., M.B.I.A.

The above School receives, in addition to the Sons of Ministers and Missionaries, a limited number of Sons of Laymen, who are carefully instructed in all the branches of a sound Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education, and are prepared for any department of business, or for entrance at the Universities.

The Terms for the Sons of Laymen are Thirty Guineas per annum.

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IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS, which are secured

by Letters Patent, dated December, 1852, combine all the advantages of the chemically-prepared India-rubber, with greatly increased lightness and durability, and entirely prevent the numerous diseases caused by the use of impure metals, soft compositions, and other absorbing agents, in the use of artificial teeth, and from all metals being dispensed with, are easily remodelled to meet any alteration that may take place in the mouth. Additional teeth can be easily added, and the Patient is by this great desideratum saved that constant outlay which renders the present system so expensive, and puts it beyond the reach of all but the affluent. The principal advantages of Mr. Mosely's new system consist in the substance employed never decaying, or the teeth changing colour, and from their being prepared in the solid form, a greatly-increased durability is attained, and the lodgment of food in the interstices entirely prevented, thus ensuring sweetness of breath and increased comfort, whilst from their close resemblance to the natural teeth, detection is completely defied, and the wearer saved the constant fear of discovery.

To be obtained only of Mr. Ephraim Mosely, Surgeon-Dentist, 9, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, London; 14, Gay-street, Bath; and 10, Eldon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

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LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

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PHILLIPS and CO. send ALL GOODS CARRIAGE FREE, by their own Vans, within Eight Miles of No. 8, King William-street, City; and send Tea, Coffee, and Spices, Carriage Free to any Railway Station or Market Town in England, to the value of 40s. or upwards.

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1 lb. of very Choice Gunpowder ..	4s. 6d. ..	0 4 6	1 lb. of Best Mustard ..	1s. 6d. ..	0 1 6
2 lb. of the Best Congou Tea ..	3s. 4d. ..	0 6 8			
3 lb. of Choice Mocha Coffee ..	1s. 6d. ..	0 4 6			£2 0 6

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OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION
From the Clerk to the Board of Guardians of the Strokes-town Union.

Strokes-town Union, Sept. 19th, 1861.
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Yours obediently,
M. FLYNN, Clerk to the Union.

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"H. R. Williams, Esq." "I am, &c., "C. L. RYAN.

"11, Downing-street, Whitehall, March 23, 1861.

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